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2 February 1982

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU TO HOLD SUMMIT ON CHAD, WESTERN SAHARA

AB151615 Paris AFP in French 1535 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Nairobi, 15 Jan (AFP)--Summit meetings on Chad and Western Sahara and a foreign ministers meeting on Namibia will take place within 3 weeks, Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko announced on Friday. The OAU's Permanent Committee on Chad will meet on 1 and 2 February in Nairobi, Mr Ouko indicated.

A meeting of the Implementation Committee on Western Sahara will be held in the same town on 7 and 8 February. Finally, the foreign ministers of the front line countries plus Kenya and Nigeria will probably meet next week at a place yet to be determined, Mr Ouko stated.

The Permanent Committee on Chad, which will meet in Nairobi on 1 and 2 February, will discuss urgent problems facing the Pan-African peacekeeping force (finance, logistics and equipment), Mr Ouko indicated during a press conference. The countries which will take part in this meeting are Sudan, the CAR, Nigeria, Cameroon, Benin, Togo, Guinea, Congo, Niger, Libya, Chad and Kenya, the Kenyan foreign minister specified.

The meeting of the Implementation Committee on Western Sahara, which will take place on 7 and 8 February in the Kenyan capital, will be attended by the heads of state concerned (Kenya, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Guinea, Nigeria). It will be preceded by a foreign ministers meeting from 3 to 6 February.

Finally, the foreign ministers of the front line countries plus Kenya and Nigeria will probably meet next week at a place yet to be determined, Mr Ouko indicated.

CSO: 4719/449

ANGOLA

MINISTER ON U.S. TIES, TALKS WITH FRENCH LEADERS

NC161145 Paris AFP in English 1133 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 16 Jan (AFP)--Diplomatic relations between Angola and the United States could resume if the U.S. dropped its conditions for the links, Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge said today.

Washington has refused to recognize Angola's Marxist-Leninist regime until all 17,000 Cuban troops in that country have left. Angola has steadfastly dismissed that condition, saying the troops' presence was a strictly internal Angolan affair.

Mr Jorge made the comment following a secrecy-shrouded meeting here yesterday with an American delegation, led by Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker. The two were to meet again today.

One of Angola's main goals was to establish relations with all countries expressing the same wish, Mr Jorge said.

"We are involved in this process," he said following an hour-long meeting here today with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

Angola has indicated that a settlement in Namibia could facilitate a withdrawal of the Cuban troops. Mr Jorge said that he remained "optimistic" concerning a settlement, following proposals put forward by the five nation Western "contact" group on Namibia and efforts by frontline states.

Mr Jorge said that he discussed Namibia and bilateral issues with Mr Cheysson.

He said that he also passed on a message for French President Francois Mitterrand from Angolan leader Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The contents of the message were not made public.

Mr Crocker came to Paris from London where he met with Brand Fourie, South African general secretary for foreign affairs, concerning Namibia.

CSO: 4700/559

COMMENTARY ON REAGAN ARMAMENTS REDUCTION OFFER

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Nov 81 p 12

[Article by Antonio Santana: "North American Propaganda Maneuver"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proposals regarding the U.S. and USSR reduction in their strategic forces and conventional nuclear weapons in Europe were received without enthusiasm by observers who hastened to point out the militarist orientation of the Republican administration. According to the speech given by the White House chief yesterday at the National Press Club in Washington, the United States "would be willing to give up its plans to install the new American cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe, scheduled for 1983 if the USSR dismantles all its medium-range SS-20 missiles and its SS-4 and SS-5 missiles."

To justify his proposal, the U.S. President argued that the United States and NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) did not have "deterrent means" equivalent to the Soviet missiles. However, he remained silent on the real U.S. intentions with regard to its advance stations in Europe and on the British and French nuclear ballistic missiles aimed at the socialist countries. The American chief of state's proposal, as the American television network CBS itself acknowledged, is simply a propaganda speech that does not add anything positive to the disarmament negotiations. As the Soviet agency TASS said the day before yesterday, "President Reagan's propagandist speech is geared primarily toward exerting pressure on world public opinion, mainly in Western Europe where protests against the U.S. militarist policy are growing."

For the observers, Reagan's proposals, which at the outset dismiss any study of the problem of American arms stationed in Europe and the question of NATO's nuclear weapons, show the U.S. intention to block the Geneva negotiations scheduled for 30 November 1982, when the problem of Euro-missiles is to be taken up. It is also understood that, in making the dismantling of Soviet weapons a condition for the negotiations, Washington wants to break the balance of the existing forces in its favor and to liquidate the Soviet's current defensive power in Europe.

Reagan's proposals, transmitted direct by satellite to all Western European countries, do not conceal the express desire of the United States to pursue its military escalation in various parts of the world, and especially in the Middle East and Southern Africa, where the Republican administration maintains privileged ties with the Zionist regime of Israel and the racist regime of South Africa, two countries that already have nuclear technology directed toward military purposes.

IMPERIALISM ACCUSED OF AFRO-ARAB PENETRATION ATTEMPT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Achille Lollo]

[Text] During the first Afro-Arab conference various viewpoints on political and economic questions were discussed by the committees. Among these was the important question of defining "who is the enemy of the Afro-Arab peoples." In the overall picture this becomes a decisive political definition, for on the basis of this conclusion it will be possible to begin discussing the many aspects of the imperialist attack, particularly on the southern part of the African continent and the Middle East.

It is not by chance that we find in these two areas the major "subimperialist regional powers (South Africa and Israel)" opposed to the progressive countries and liberation movements most involved in the anti-imperialist struggle (Front Line, Rejection Line, PLO, ANC, and SWAPO).

In addition to military attacks directed by the United States, there are other forms of attack similar to armed conflicts which are not foreign to imperialist strategy.

In fact, this conference devoted considerable time to this last argument, particularly Mozambique, and thus arrived at the conclusion that, in addition to military attacks, imperialism is using its entire system of intercontinental economic and financial relations in the same way in which it is now making its strategic policy dynamic.

We note that in the past 10 years specific financial and industrial groups have been instituted and created which meddle in the affairs of the Third World countries to control and restrict the exploitation of the economic potential of the underdeveloped countries.

"This means that multinational groups decided upon and established a work program in accordance with an international labor division" so that, in this manner, the economic vassals created and controlled by imperialism could intervene in specific areas of the Third World to condition the countries in which they are operating in the form of investment groups. It is to be noted that this practice is aimed at creating a certain type of economic development patterned along Western lines, which, in view of the underdeveloped situation, transforms the economic overtures made by multinational groups in the Third World into "overtures for capitalist

economies and an opportunity to draw those countries closer to the capitalist system." All this is closely connected with the economic crises which the Western countries are deliberately creating to cause serious repercussions in underdeveloped countries most of which, as everyone knows, exports raw materials at low prices in order, subsequently, to import finished products and technology at prices fixed by the West. In each crisis it is undoubtedly the Third World which suffers the most from a financial and economic standpoint; and it is the major Western powers which increasingly limit credits and investments to countries which denounce the political nature of the economic crises and want to organize themselves in a manner which is different from the laws of capitalism.

It has also been noted that imperialism is presently contacting a number of African, Arab and Asian countries to penetrate the Afro-Arab continent ideologically and politically. The Cancun conference was one of the first international occasions on which Reagan and Haig began to contact certain states to persuade them to make the Third World aware of the political theories and decisions made in Washington.

In particular and within the scope of the economic domain, imperialism is trying to establish, together with its partners, "a common political line with respect to the Third World, for the demands of the Third World with regard to the essential restructuring of economic relations between developed and underdeveloped countries cannot be accepted by the United States."

In reality, all of this means that, in addition to the traditional neocolonized partners (African, Arab and Asian), imperialism has been seeking a new kind of spokesman; one of these is China which, in this instance, wanted to satisfy its requirements in scientific and military technology by dealing with the United States and, in exchange, assuring its good political and ideological offices in the Third World with the aim of making the Third World's so-called "common economic line with the United States" a reality. This fact, particularly in view of the international situation, shows that the basic question is "how to organize against imperialism even in the economic and financial sector, how to modify the laws of economic relations dictated by imperialist countries and how, in reality, to create a genuine anti-imperialist front capable of guaranteeing all Third World peoples well-balanced development and true independence.

The Afro-Arab conference combines these perspectives. However, it is necessary to make them a reality and come up with a program of truly unified and determined struggle.

8568

CSO: 4742/139

USSR TRADE REPRESENTATIVE REVIEWS RELATIONS, EXCHANGES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] The USSR trade delegation in Angola gave a lecture last Tuesday on the products from many different economic sectors that the Soviet Union has supplied to widely varying productive sectors of our country and showed a whole range of industrial equipment in catalogues that are manufactured by Soviet firms in various branches of industry.

The lecture, given by Aleksey Ivan, the USSR trade representative in the People's Republic of Angola, was preceded by the inauguration of an exhibition of publications on the equipment and materials which form the basis of that country's foreign trade.

The specialized exhibition by the Soviet foreign trade agencies was based on the products of 25 of the 45 firms in the USSR whose activities are geared toward economic relations with other countries. It was organized with the assistance of firms linked with the Angolan Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Industrial and Trade Fair of Luanda (FICOU--UEE), and the Ministry of Foreign Trade itself, as Aleksey Ivan pointed out. The USSR trade representative stressed that this event was being held at a particularly important time for the two nations. November in fact symbolized two important events for the two countries: the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 6th anniversary of the independence of the People's Republic of Angola, highlighted Aleksey Ivan.

The exhibition and lecture are also part of the celebrations commemorating the fifth anniversary of the signing of the trade agreement between Angola and the USSR in 1976; the bilateral cooperation begun at that time has had significant results. The volume of trade in goods between the two countries has quadrupled during the period.

As a result of this commercial exchange the volume of trade reached 4,450 billion kwanzas by 1980. This amount, according to the USSR trade representative in Angola, included the supply by the USSR to Angola of 10,000 light vehicles, 4,000 farm vehicles, 700 combines for cotton plantations, medicines, parts for maintenance of equipment, tires, foodstuffs and lubricants, among other products.

However, in the area of technical and scientific commercial exchanges, the commercial relations between the two countries could be considerably improved, and the meeting of the Third Joint Angolan-Soviet Cooperation Committee this month will contribute substantially to this, affirmed Aleksey Ivan.

The trade in goods between the two countries, however, is not confined to that alone. The training of Angolan technicians is one of the main concerns of the two countries, together with the importance the Soviet Union places on Angolan products, especially coffee and sisal.

As regards training national workers, Soviet consultants up to now have, according to Aleksey Ivan, trained 3,000 technicians for farm machinery and 5,000 to handle farm vehicles, mainly tractors for various purposes.

The lecture and exhibition of publications showing the wide range of equipment produced by the Soviet Union for foreign trade marked the start of operations of the LADA maintenance station for LADA vehicles, inaugurated 16 November, and was followed by the showing of a documentary film on the industrial achievements of the USSR.

9805

CSO: 4742/141

SONANGOL OFFICIAL ON PRODUCTION, OPERATIONS

Decline Noted

AB082053 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1753 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 8 Jan (ANGOP)--The average daily production of the People's Republic of Angola in 1981 was 130,000 barrels of crude, Herminio Escorcio, director general of the Angolan National Oil Company, SONANGOL, announced here yesterday.

Herminio Escorcio, who was giving the report on his sector's activities, last year, said that the bulk of the 1981 production came from wells off the coast of Cabinda.

He admitted, nevertheless, that compared to 1980, last year's production of crude had dropped slightly, mostly because of technical operating problems.

On the domestic level, SONANGOL had made considerable efforts to improve the living standards of the workers, their conditions of service and to minimize the consequences of the criminal acts of sabotage carried out by the internal and external enemies of the Angolan revolution.

Among other things it improved its transport operations by putting into service 100 tank cars and by starting the construction of a transportation in Luanda which will have modern facilities for light and heavy vehicles.

Also last year, SONANGOL created the necessary conditions which will make it possible, in a few days, to replace the gas bottles on the local market with a single model with a view to the mass production of butane gas in the country.

SONANGOL, which hopes to increase gas consumption substantially, made it known that in 1981 about 21,500 tons of gas were consumed by approximately 120,000 families. If everything goes according to our 1980 forecast, gas consumption will reach 60,000 tons and will benefit 2.5 million people, said Herminio Escorcio.

In the context of achievements, the company, which now employs about 2,000 people, including 82 technical assistance personnel, broadened its scope of action in the past year to aeronautical services which is comprised of 2 planes and 8 helicopters.

Furthermore, the acquisition of the shell mulemba blending, with an annual production capacity of 13,500 tons of lubricant, helped SONANGOL to enter the market in this type of petroleum product.

The firm's main projects include the purchase of a 5,000 ton tanker and a 1,000 ton barge for the transport and storage of liquid and gaseous fuel, the purchase of three gas filling stations and the acquiring of three deep-sea terminals in Lobito and Mocamedes.

SONANGOL has a domestic distribution network for liquid and gaseous fuel composed of 4 regional offices and 6 provincial sub-offices as well as 300 retail selling stations.

At the external level, SONANGOL, which manages the nation's hydrocarbon natural resources, signed contracts during the past year with foreign companies which were interested in joining it in prospecting and production in other areas. Agreements were signed with AGIP, IEDC, Getty Oil and Cities Service.

Talks were held with BRASPETRO and PETROFINA with the aim of establishing a joint venture to explore an area and prospection began with the EIF, Total and Cities Service companies.

Projects Described

AB131640 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1340 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 12 Jan (ANGOP)--Herminio Escorcio, director general of the Angolan National Oil Company (SONANGOL) has said here that important projects were undertaken during the past year in the oil areas of Soyo, Cabinda and the Luanda refinery.

Herminio Escorcio was reporting on his sector's activities in 1981. He said that last January, within the framework of the Cuanza Base Construction Project in the municipal district of Soyo, SONANGOL began a large-scale venture aimed mostly at providing support for the offshore oil activities in the region.

The work already completed for the construction of this base included a 180 m berthing quay, one heliport and the stretch of paved road up to Soyo, between the base and the Quinfuquena Terminal.

The construction of the Cuanza Base is all the more important because once it is completed, it will be able to supply the electric energy requirements of Soyo, which remains in darkness at night.

In addition to continuing the work on the Quinfuquena Terminal (Soyo), which by the end of 1982 will have a storage capacity of 140 cubic meters of crude oil, SONANGOL studied the region's enormous energy resources with a view to setting up units for the extraction of natural gas.

In Catinda, another area of vast energy resources, SONANGOL and its partner in this exploration area last year began the gas injection project with the setting

up of part of the structures of the first three processing platforms to be installed for the better utilization of natural gas associated with oil.

Regarding the Luanda Refinery, SONANGOL conducted the study on its expansion and is now looking into the economic viability in order to choose the most advantageous line of action and establish the refining company that the Angolan government hopes to set up from the Luanda Refinery.

After stating that crude oil exports through the end of 1981 were estimated at 25 million barrels, Herminio Escorcio stressed that between 1982 and 1983 SONANGOL intends to continue its efforts to ensure that external marketing is done without intermediaries. To this end, an office will be opened soon in London.

CSO: 4742/176

CHARITY GROUPS AIDING MERCENARIES IN NAMIBIA

AB142204 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1805 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 14 Jan (ANGOP)--In the destabilizing concert orchestrated by the Reagan administration against the People's Republic of Angola, another instrument, apparently legal since it is internationally recognized as humanitarian, is the voluntary institution.

The monthly magazine NEW AFRICA, discloses in its latest issue that a number of European organizations are aiding Angolans based in Namibia who act as a reserve of mercenaries for the South African army.

The publication says it has information on an aid operation which supplies refugees from Angola with essential needs, exceeding the aid given by the established international agency, and helps support a category of people of strategic importance to the South African army.

It is significant that other organizations refuse to become involved in this operation and to give aid through South African channels. They in fact claim that such aid may be channelled to centers such as the buffalo one in the Caprivi Strip, which was identified at a bishops' conference held in Lusaka in April last year as one of the major centers for the training of counterrevolutionaries and mercenaries to fight against Angola.

The aid operation condemned by NEW AFRICA involves organizations established in West European countries, like the Austrian Association for Aid to Refugees in Ovamboland, the bread for the World Organization and the Humanists in FRG, as well as the group of Forgotten Refugees in the Netherlands.

One of the main objectives of the first organization, headed by Ingrid Fleischman, is to try to win Angolans in the north of Namibia.

According to the magazine, the aid from this organization and the others mentioned above is sent in the form of funds and supplies to Ruth Kiwi, a known member of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the puppet organization set up by the South Africans in Namibia, and to the president of the Namibian Red Cross.

The head of the Austrian organization was recently in the area where its aid is sent, specifically in the area of Kavango in Ovamboland, on returning from Rundu,

where the Angolan refugees told her they belonged to Angolan counterrevolutionary groups. Rundu is a South African military base in the zone limited to the South African defense forces who also have a radio station there that broadcast in several languages, including Portuguese.

The NEW AFRICA Magazine calls attention to the fact that the Austrian organization transferred its activities from Ovamboland to the Bantustan of Kavangoland to avoid terrorism (or rather, the unjust war that racist South Africa is still waging against the Namibian people and SWAPO), especially in view of the fact that the mercenaries' training center, initially in Ovamboland, was also transferred by the South Africans to Kavangoland...for the same reasons.

The intention of these charity organizations is therefore obvious: On one hand, promote the pro-South Africa propaganda in Namibia and elsewhere (the South African Radio broadcasts its external services near the project) and on the other, ease some of South Africa's war burden by supplying direct material aid.

Though one may admit, with a great deal of good will, a certain amount of ingenuity or humanism in the case of these voluntary organizations, the same cannot be said for the government of a particular European country which donated \$50,000 to one organization as the funds are to be transferred to Windhoek under cover of much publicised charity to mentally ill Africans.

Hading Hishongwa, the SWAPO representative in Austria, was quoted as saying that this type of assistance is an unfriendly act toward SWAPO and the Namibian people.

These disclosures throw light on another manner in which the Western countries provide official assistance to Pretoria, a form of assistance which is part of the current poisoning and disinformation campaign under international imperialism, using every means, is waging against the People's Republic of Angola under the pretext of its internationalist support for the liberation of the people of Namibia.

CSO: 4742/175

MEMBERS OF NEW LUANDA PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEE LISTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Enrico Xavier]

[Excerpt] After 2 days of intense work, the sessions of the First Provincial Assembly of the MPLA-Labor Party of Luanda ended Saturday morning; the assembly was attended by representatives of the rank and file organizations of the provincial party.

This First Provincial Assembly of Luanda, whose basic objective was to make out a new party list at the provincial level and analyze other aspects vital to the party, did, in fact, achieve its objectives, if one considers the lofty spirit of participation exemplified by the 449 delegates.

In this connection, the conference chose 36 new members for the provincial party committee, 6 of whom are alternates, and 5 members who make up the Provincial Control Committee.

Weak Scientific Training of Outgoing Members Caused Difficulties

The closing session, which was held at the 10 December Cinema, was chaired by Evaristo Domingos Kimba, the new provincial party committee coordinator and member of the Politburo. The meeting was also attended by Joao Henriques Garcia (White Hair), and Norberto dos Santos, director of the Party Organization Department.

Addressing the many people in attendance, the party leader began by saying that it was not easy to reach the goal now achieved. Errors committed during the rectification process, weak support by the rank and file organizations and other negative factors were the examples pointed out by Evaristo Domingos Kimba as some of the difficulties experienced.

In a like manner, organizational and leadership weaknesses, inexperience and weak scientific, ideological and political training on the part of some of the outgoing provincial party committee leaders were also negative aspects experienced during this process.

After asserting that the party is not a simple assemblage of members and organizations, Evaristo Kimba stressed that the provincial party committee is the

organization responsible for all party activity at the provincial level and is responsible for implementing the resolutions and decisions of the Congress, the Central Committee, the Politburo and the Secretariat as well as the recommendations and decisions of the Provincial Conference. He also mentioned other powers, such as the control of the activity of the local state organizations, the province's economic and social development, the combating of sabotage and questions relating to the training, selection, placement and activity of the party's cadres, the state youth and people's organizations.

The New Members

Acting Members--Coordinator Evaristo Domingos Kimba; Joao Garcia (White Hair), deputy coordinator; Irene Neto; Jose Cristiano; Rosalino Neto; Pedro de Castro Van Dunem (Loy); Isaias Correia; Venancio de Moura; Brito Sozinho; Adolfo Gamboa; Horacio Braz da Silva; Antonio Rosario; Francisco Braganca; Joao Tuta; Joaquim Nazare; Francisco Silva; Bernardino Machado; Adelino Correia; Domingos Ebo; Leitao Diogo; Fonseca Pinheiro; Fernando Nogueira; Rosa Carmona; Bartolomeu Joaquim; Pereira Bravo; Pedro Domingos; Alberto de Almeida; Joaquim Cipriano; Regina Silva; and Domingos Manuel.

Alternate Members--Manuel Guedes; Miguel Sebastiao; Antonio dos Santos; Damiao Costa; Narciso dos Santos; and Maria Julia Ornelas.

Provincial Control Committee--Constantino Braganca; Damiao Costa; Roberto Fernando; Octavio Sousa; and Manuel Custodio Rodrigues.

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CSO: 4742/139

PLANS FOR LARGE INCREASE IN BUTANE GAS CONSUMPTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Dec 81 p 9

[Article by GIS]

[Text] By the end of the year the consumption of butane gas in Angola is expected to be 21,500 tons. This forecast will not be affected by the accident which occurred at the Luanda refinery which produces more than half of the gas consumed in Angolan homes. Steps were taken to maintain stocks at normal levels, including the immediate import of refined products until the refinery is back in operation.

It will take at least 2 months for the refinery to get back into production, but it is known that present fuel reserves will assure regular consumption.

Even with the temporary shutdown of the only refinery installed in Angola, the consumption of gas will reach a record figure replacing the levels of 1973, considered a "reference year" in relation to the scale of industrial production in the national reconstruction phase.

About 120,000 families are benefiting from the gas supply, but the majority reside in Luanda. The capital represents 78 percent of the domestic market which is controlled by the national fuel company, SONANGOL, the only company authorized to market this product.

The average monthly gas distribution in Luanda throughout 1981 was about 90,000 bottles, the equivalent of 1,500 tons. A network of private retailers assures a direct supply to the people, covering Luanda's 20 residential areas. The number of outlets authorized by SONANGOL is considered sufficient, although there are plans to increase that number on the areas of greater population density.

In this regard, conversations are being held between SONANGOL and Luanda's supermarket chain with the aim of increasing the distribution network. The sale of gas in supermarkets is to begin next year without affecting the present sales outlets which will continue, as always, to supply the public.

Compressed Gas

Other measures were hit upon to facilitate the people's access to gas, so that they will not have to confront the present difficulties. SONANGOL is now planning to

introduce new bottles on the market through a gradual and continuous process of replacement, thus denoting the beginning of compressed gas in Angola. About 120,000 new 12-kg bottles and 15,000 51-kg bottles will be gradually put on the market from the country's interior to Luanda, replacing the old containers which have an average age of 15 years.

The present bottle reserve, already insufficient to keep pace with the gradual rise in consumption, has been undergoing considerable damage. By December 1981, SONANGOL had received 14,598 bottles damaged beyond recovery through poor handling by consumers.

This situation--which is getting worse day by day--is reducing the supply capability, harming the people and causing unnecessary harm to the national fuel company.

SONANGOL plans to begin a clarification campaign as the bottle replacement occurs, pointing out the precautions to observe in handling the new containers in order to increase their life.

Meanwhile, the national company has begun to restore the storage and filling facilities and is taking steps to construct other units. Once this work is completed, the country will be able to supply compressed gas within 10 years.

By 1991 it is estimated that domestic consumption will reach about 60,000 tons, and Luanda will account for only 40 percent of this figure. "Other cities and urban centers will fill the great void we now have," according to the SONANGOL director who designed the project of compressed gas. As he indicated, this requires great effort which will bear fruit over the long run, and then "most of the Angolan people will benefit, according to plan, from the use of a petroleum derivative."

8568

CSO: 4742/139

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES FROM USSR, VIETNAM

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union [CPSU] and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, addressed a message of congratulations to Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the People's Republic of Angola.

In the message, the Soviet head of state said that "the 6 years that have passed since Angola won its independence was a difficult period in its development. The Angolan nation not only had to reconstruct an economy destroyed by war, but also had to repel foreign aggression by imperialist and racist forces bent on taking over the young state and on forcing it to give up its chosen path of laying the groundwork for a socialist society."

After pointing out that the Angolan people succeeded in safeguarding their independence, decisively repelling the armed invasions from South Africa and the imperialist forces supporting it, Leonid Brezhnev once again confirmed that, in keeping with the principles of internationalism and solidarity with people fighting for their national liberation, the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist countries, would at all times stand beside the People's Republic of Angola.

In conclusion, Brezhnev expressed "the conviction that the close friendship and multilateral cooperation between our two parties and countries will continue to develop for the benefit of the Soviet and Angolan peoples, in the interest of universal peace and socialism."

Message From the Vietnamese People

The Angolan head of state also received a message of congratulations on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of independence signed by the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, by the chairman of the State council and by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong, respectively.

In the message on behalf of the Vietnamese people, these leaders expressed their pleasure at the strengthening of militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the MPLA-Labor Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam and at the increasing development and acclaim of the two countries.

BRIEFS

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE MEETING--Luanda, 15 Jan (ANGOP)--The Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee of the People's Assembly, which is meeting today in Luanda, has studied the bill containing disciplinary regulations for appointed workers. The committee was entrusted with the analysis and reformulation of the bill at the last session of the People's Assembly. After discussing certain aspects, the committee determined the best way to accomplish its assignment and set up working groups. The meeting of the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee was chaired by its coordinator, Henrique de Carvalho Santos Onambwe, and was attended by deputies and members of the committee, as well as by Horacio Braz da Silva, minister of labor and social affairs, and Galvao Branco, secretary general of the National Union of Angolan Workers [UNTA], both of whom had been invited. The committee decided to convene an extraordinary meeting for 9 and 10 February. [Text] [AB151315 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1120 GMT 15 Jan 82]

KAMBAMBE DAM PRODUCTION FIGURES--Luanda, 11 Jan (ANGOP)--The Kambambe hydroelectric dam in the municipal district of Dongo (Cuanza Norte Province) about 200 km from Luanda produced an average of approximately 500,000 megawatts per hour last year. According to Chief Engineer Paulo Fernando Matos, regional director of SONEFE (National Company of Electricity and Supply of Electric Energy--a Semipublic Corporation), the production was distributed for consumption to the provinces of Luanda and Bengo which received 86.5 percent of the total while the municipal districts of Ndalatando, Cacusso and Malanje received 3.38 percent. The localities of Gabela, Ngunza and Porto Amboim received nearly 3.8 percent, with Dondo accounting for 1.8 percent. The rest of the initial value, 0.82 percent was for the corporation's own consumption. Regarding prospects for 1982, Paulo Fernando Matos indicated that there is an expected increase of between 7 to 8 percent. He added that a system of transformers will be commissioned in the city of Malanje and the distribution line which was built during the second national liberation war will be repaired. [Text] [AB111808 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1700 GMT 11 Jan 82]

NEW SALARY SCALE NOTE--Luanda, 12 Jan (ANGOP)--In a note published here yesterday, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security explains that the new salary scale released recently is not to be applied immediately except in conformity with the program defined by the ministry, which has already been published. The note from the National Bureau of Labor Organization and salaries of the said ministry further explains that the various state bodies and companies will be given

instructions and methodological documentation on the application of this scale. If there is still any query it should be submitted to national bureau. Lastly, the note stipulates that any application of the salary scale outside the above mentioned directions will be considered a serious violation to the relevant legislation. [Text] [AB131544 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1315 GMT 12 Jan 82]

UNHCR AID FOR REFUGEES--Luanda, 14 Jan (ANGOP)--The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] this year anticipates aid for the Namibian, South Africa and Zairian refugees in Angola amounting to \$5.5 million, the UNHCR office told ANGOP in Luanda on Wednesday. This amount, added to a special aid program for Angolans who have returned home amounting to \$800,000, totals approximately \$6.5 million, the same source said. The UNHCR estimates the number of refugees in the People's Republic of Angola is 73,000, i.e. 50,000 Namibians, 5,000 South Africans and 18,000 Zairians who have settled mainly in the provinces of Uige, Zaire, Cabinda (north) and Moxico (east). This assistance from the UN institution to the Angolan Government through the office of the Secretary of State for Social Affairs is intended mainly for the settlement of the refugees in areas with more appropriate [words indistinct] agricultural conditions and water supply. [Text] [AB142113 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1717 GMT 14 Jan 82]

PORTUGUESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Cabinda, 22 Jan (ANGOP)--The delegation of the Portugal-Angola Friendship Association, headed by its president, Daniel Matos, which arrived in Angola Tuesday, has been in Cabinda since Wednesday. Approached by the provincial press, Danile Matos said that the aim of the visit to Angola is to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two peoples and denounce anti-Angolan reaction in Portugal as well as to observe the victorious march of the Angolan revolution. Daniel Matos mentioned the material solidarity campaign underway in Portugal, at the initiative of that organization, for the collection of clothes, drugs and various utensils to help the victims of the RSA invasion in Angola. The delegation of the Portugal-Angola Friendship Associaton was received by the assistant commissioner of the province, Jose Sumbo, and has already visited the Cabinda Gulf Oil installations, the gas turbine, the Alilio Amorim Industrial complex, the Orix Factory, the Hoji Ya Henda sawmill, the provincial hospital and the party schools. [Text] [AB221709 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Jan 82]

OMA MESSAGE TO CUBAN WOMEN--Ruth Neto, the national coordinator of the Organization of Angolan Women [OMA], acting on behalf of the OMA, sent the following message of solidarity concerning the recent imperialist maneuvers against Cuba to Vilma Espin de Castro, president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC]: "At this time when international imperialism is becoming increasingly aggressive and determined contrary to the desire of people to live in peace, we join our voices with those of thousands of Angolan women who vehemently denounce the actions of the United States of America, which constitute a threat to the territorial integrity of the sister Republic of Cuba and seriously jeopardize peace in Central America." This OMA message to the FMC goes on to say that the bellicose policy of the current U.S. administration is bent on destroying forces of progress in this part of the world, on impeding people's freedom to choose their own destiny and their right to exercise their national sovereignty. "You live

in a free country," says the OMA message, "a country that has demonstrated that the strength of its people is an indomitable strength that leads to revolutionary transformations, the strength of a people who broke the chains of domination, the strength of a people which crosses borders to help others, including ourselves, to consolidate our conquests, forge a new life and preserve peace in our land." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Nov 81 p 4] 9805

FIRMS NATIONALIZED--A number of other firms have just been nationalized by Council of Ministers decrees published in the official register of the People's Republic of Angola. They include Minerva, Grafica do Bie Lda, Litografia Africa Lda, SINTEL (Bookbinders Industrial Firm), Industrias Lexoline do Ultramar, Carvalhos, Alcatifas de Angola and Smyrna (Perfume and Cosmetics Industry). All the assets, securities and rights of these firms were confiscated after a substantial decline in their production and dereliction of duties on the part of their partners and managers had been noted. The confiscated assets now become part of the government's capital, allocated to the Ministry of Industry. The Empress de Cobre de Angola [Angolan Copper Firm] and the Sociedade de Investigacao Mineira [Mining Research Company], both with headquarters in Luanda, were also nationalized. These firms are engaged in mining and related activities, including prospecting, investigation and reconnaissance of new reserves, as well as extraction, treatment, processing and marketing of ores, concentrates and metals. They were nationalized because they have been almost entirely inoperative since the colonial period. The decree further states that these nationalized assets are part of the government's capital, also assigned to the Ministry of Industry. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Nov 81 p 2] 9805

CSO: 4742/141

PRIME MINISTER ON DEFENSE, AGRARIAN REFORM

AB221635 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0950 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Praia, 22 Jan (ANGOP)--Questioned about the increase in forces taking into account the new realities in the country, the Cape Verdian prime minister said that the aim is to make the armed forces more operational by giving them the necessary means.

"We do not want a large army, we want an army that is operationally effective equipped with the means of transport, telecommunications, light arms and technical equipment," he explained.

Because of the country's meager resources, the Cape Verdian policy is not to spend large sums on defense.

"We are trying to maintain a correct balance as far as defense is concerned. We do not wish to appear to be clinging to power. As part of our plan we are encouraging the establishment of militias which are also supposed to defend our country and our achievement," he explained.

On agrarian reform, the prime minister said that the bill will soon be discussed by the party's executive bodies, taking into account the various proposals made by the farmers.

The agrarian reform bill is based on limiting land for individual farmers and eliminating indirect farming. The project favors small individual holdings and the formation of cooperatives.

During the discussion some incidents occurred resulting from the misunderstanding of the bill's objectives, interpreted in some cases as the imposition of forced collectivization.

We do not wish to set a pace which is too quick. Each one will carry out what agrarian reform he can. We are trying to supervise small holdings, the rational use of water and solve the problem of farm lessors and lessees, the prime minister explained.

The lessor usually rents land to the lessee, who recruits what we call "parceiros" for farmwork.

The church in Cape Verde is also a landowner and it has not always reacted kindly to the transformations instituted by the authorities.

There have been mishaps along the way. Nevertheless, all things considered, we have maintained the best possible relations with the church and we can even say that there is an open dialogue. Our's is a secular policy but not an atheist policy, Pedro Pires said.

In recent months, coinciding with the process of discussion on the agrarian reform bill, there has been a resurgence of activities against the Cape Verdian Government, particularly in Lisbon, Amsterdam and New York, where there are large communities of Cape Verdian emigrants.

Any regime has its detractors and has its stand. This does not frighten us. We check, however, that these persons [words indistinct] in the circles that in the final analysis attempt to undermine the independence of the newly independent former Portuguese colonies, commented Pedro Pires.

In reply to a last question, the Cape Verdian prime minister explained his government's position on the Senegambia project.

Speaking with extreme caution, Pedro Pires began by saying that the idea of a confederation is a sovereign decision of the governments of Senegal and Gambia.

We should follow this process very closely. We feel that the initiative should be supported, he said.

This does not mean, however, that others should follow the example and try to unify by force, Pedro Pires concluded, clearly alluding to the attempts by Morocco to annex the SDAR.

CSO: 4742/180

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

U.S. VISIT--Foreign Affairs Minister Lt Col Jean Louis Gervil-Yambala expressed on Wednesday his satisfaction with the results of the 3-day discussions he held with U.S. officials in Washington. This was the first time that a CAR official visited the United States since the coming into power of the Military Committee of National Redress. According to Minister Gervil-Yambala, the purpose of this mission was to strengthen relations between the CAR and the United States and, especially increase U.S. loans for the economic development of the country. During his visit to Washington [words indistinct], the CAR foreign minister specifically had discussions with Walter Stoessel, Jr., undersecretary for political affairs; Peter Manchesson, the U.S. aid director; and [name and title indistinct]. Finally, Lt Col Jean Louis Gervil-Yambala declared that our country frequently [words indistinct] our traditional friends--France, Canada, the United States, the FRG and Japan, just to mention a few--are ready to contribute to our economic development efforts. The minister added that these friendly countries are specifically welcome in the investment sector, notably, agriculture, industry, trade and tourism. Lt Col Jean Louis Gervil-Yambala explained that only two American companies are actively operating in the CAR: these are the (Comintang) and the (Diarat Distributors). The minister noted that these two companies are insufficient and that U.S. investors should increase their investment in the CAR. [Text] [AB222116 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 22 Jan 82]

CSO: 4719/479

'AFP' CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON SITUATION IN ATI

AB141235 Paris AFP in French 1029 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Article by Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Ati, (Central Chad), 14 Jan (AFP)--It has been affirmed at the command post of the Inter-African Force at Ati that Hissein Habre's FAN are now stationed about 100 km from Ati in the vicinity of Oum Hadjer, which they occupy, about 570 km north of Ndjamena.

The AFP special correspondent who accompanied the commander in chief of the Inter-African Force in Chad to this regional capital on Wednesday noticed that the situation at Ati and in the surrounding area was calm and that the African forces had deployed only a small amount of military equipment there.

Toward the end of December various reports noted the presence of the FAN about 10 km from this town. Colonel Ejiga then denied that the troops of the Inter-African Force were being encircled.

About 1,200 Nigerian soldiers and 1,000 Zairians have been stationed at Ati for a month now, at a radius of 25 to 35 km around the town, officials of the Nigerian contingent told AFP. Their role is that of passive occupation of the area in order to ensure security in the region, they added.

Military officials of the Inter-African Force categorically reject the possibility of an attack on their men by the FAN to enable them continue their progress toward Ndjamena. The FAN know very well that they cannot face such a clash, they said. The passive role of the Nigerian and Zairian troops is opposed to the active role of the Chadian troops of the Integrated National Army (ANI), who have moved to Ati to join those of the Inter-African Force. Each day these troops, whose number the senior officers refused to estimate, carry out reconnaissance operations in a sector varying between 25 and 40 km around Ati. A battalion of 120 men, composed mostly of young and inexperienced soldiers, participate in each of these reconnaissance missions on trucks given to Chad by foreign countries.

Chadian military sources indicate that the government forces have never clashed with FAN troops. On the other hand, the local population affirms that infiltrations occur daily, but they go unseen. These are men who usually arrive alone, on their donkeys from Oum Hadjer.

Life is gradually returning to normal at Ati, a desert city of 3,000 inhabitants. The area is sandy and thorny. There are reports that the drive of Hissein Habre's combatants on the city had driven away the entire inhabitants. There is some evidence to prove that life has returned to normal there: Women can be seen washing their clothes near an almost dry well, while children play in the yard of the military command post.

Today, Ati looks like a garrison city. But the rigor and the discipline which characterize the neutral force based at the prefect's office--a small, rectangular yellow building--are in contrast with the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the government forces located in the northern part of the city, near the prefect's residence which is still painted green--the Libya color--and formerly housed the Libyans.

Most soldiers of the Chadian National Army live in mud houses abandoned by some of the inhabitants while those of the Inter-African Force live in tents.

The ANI, which is supposed to be a fusion of the political and military factions into a single military force, seems to be divided more than ever before. The arrogant and aggressive combatants of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR] of Foreign Minister Ahmat Acyl are causing trouble in the city which is their stronghold. Every day, Nigerian and Zairian troops watch them drive around the city in jeeps fitted with machineguns. One is surprised by their young age.

On the outskirts of Ati, other children under 15 dressed in blue boubous [traditional dress] can be seen taking practice in use of firearms. They were recently recruited by Ahmat Acyl, who has continued to reject the presence of the Inter-African Force in Chad. On his part, a Nigerian soldier commented that he was "fighting for a desert... what a mockery."

CSO: 4719/451

CHAD

OAU REPRESENTATIVE CLARIFIES ROLE OF PEACEKEEPING FORCE

AB221626 Paris AFP in French 1725 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 22 Jan (AFP)--The special representative of the OAU secretary general in Chad, Gebre Egziaber Dawit (Ethiopia), insisted on clarifying once and for all the role of the OAU peacekeeping force.

During a press conference given in Ndjamena jointly with the commander in chief of the neutral forces, Gen Geoffrey Ejiga (Nigeria), Mr Dawit said the African blue helmets should maintain peace without involving themselves in the internal conflicts in Chad.

But Mr Dawit emphasized at the same time that in accordance with its mandate, the inter-African force will give assistance and support to the Chadian Government to enable it [to] get back the areas now under enemy control.

He added that after his talks with members of the government, and especially with President Goukouni Oueddei and Vice President Wadal Abdel Kader Kamougue, he is convinced that everybody has understood this position.

Mr Dawit also recalled that the OAU force should help train the Chadian national integrated army. He indicated that General Ejiga is studying the modalities of this collaboration with the Chadian authorities.

Concerning the next OAU summit in Nairobi, Mr Dawit said this meeting will mainly study the problems pertaining to the running of the neutral forces.

After recalling that the question of elections appears in the August 1979 Lagos accord, Mr Dawit, who had at his side OAU observers, Zoula Gustave and Col S. G. Macharia, stated: We shall not talk about elections in Chad during the Nairobi meeting.

The Chadian Government will organize these elections at a time it finds convenient, he said. The role of the OAU is only to help organize these elections, he concluded.

CSO: 4719/479

'AFP' ON SETTLEMENT ON CHADIAN REFUGEES IN CAMEROON

AB141343 Paris AFP in French 1122 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Article by Jean-Endes Barbier]

[Text] Yaounde, 14 Jan (AFP)--Fifteen thousand Chadian refugees in Cameroon, who refuse to be repatriated, are being sent by road to the region of Poli, about 400 kms south of Ndjamena in northern Cameroon, it was learned Thursday at the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Yaounde.

The transfer operations began a few weeks ago, the same source added. About 100 Chadian nationals have already passed through the transit center set up along the Faro River about 50 km west of Poli.

The region, which is sparsely populated and scarcely cultivated, will not be able to take more than 15,000 refugees. This figure was established, following a study of experts, in terms of available arable land. Villages of mudhouses will be built and land distributed to the new inhabitants as and when they arrive.

According to the UNHCR, the accommodation capacity of the Poli region is already inadequate since, according to its estimates, about 25,000 Chadians currently in Cameroon have decided not to return to their country. The UNHCR feels however that the situation in Chad is still too uncertain. Several thousand refugees were still hesitating between settling down in Cameroon and returning to their country.

Nevertheless, the same source stressed, settlement in the region of Poli should in no way be considered final. The Chadians may, at any time, be repatriated at their request.

According to the UNHCR, 63,313 Chadian refugees--14,701 families--were officially repatriated up to 31 December 1981 by the international organization. There are still between 2,000 and 30,000 Chadian nationals in the camp at Kousseri, a small village opposite Ndjamena on the banks of the Chari River which separates Chad and Cameroon.

The Kousseri Camp will be closed down when the last refugee is sent to Poli, probably around the end of March, it is stated.

The Cameroon authorities expressed the desire a long time ago to close down the Kousseri Camp, which because of its proximity to Chad can become a dangerous area of tension. This position, it is said in Yaounde, is in keeping with the spirit of the 1969 OAU convention on refugees which stipulates that the refugees should be settled at a reasonable distance from the country of origin.

CSO: 4719/451

FURTHER ON FALL OF FAYA-LARGEAU TO FAN

AB181513 Paris AFP in French 1348 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Yaounde, 18 Jan (AFP)--It is unknown in Yaounde whether the fall of Faya-Largeau, capital of the southern province of Chad 800 kms north of Ndjamena, was preceded by clashes between Hissein Habre's combatants and government forces based in the region.

The fall of the city has dealt a heavy blow to the head of state, Goukouni Oueddei, observers believe. In fact, the fall occurs at a time when for several weeks the FAN has controlled the eastern part of the country as well as parts of the central region. The Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture, which is an important strategic area, has been under the control of troops of the Transitional National Union Government since November 1980. They drove out the FAN and later took over the area along with some Libyan soldiers until Libya's withdrawal from Chad in early November.

A Zairian contingent of the inter-African neutral force now in Chad was initially scheduled to go to Faya-Largeau but went instead to Ati in the central region to eventually drive back Hissein Habre's forces, which continued their drive on Ndjamena from the eastern section.

In view of observers, the question is now whether Hissein Habre will attempt a military attack on the Chadian capital in order to precipitate the fall of Goukouni Oueddei's regime or to force him to negotiate.

CSO: 4719/451

CHAD

BRIEFS

FALL OF FAYA-LARGEAU TO FAN CONFIRMED--Yaounde, 18 Jan (AFP)--It was confirmed in Yaounde on Monday by reliable sources that the Faya-Largeau district in northern Chad a few days ago fell into the hands of the troops of rebel leader Hissein Habre. The seizure of Faya-Largeau by the FAN first was announced last Thursday by Radio Tripoli. Sources which are generally well informed on Chad in the Cameroonian capital for 72 hours were unable to confirm or deny the news though they said it was probable and logical. [Text] [AB181410 Paris AFP in French 1339 GMT 18 Jan 82]

CSO: 4719/451

BRIEFS

MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE--Members of the government present in the capital yesterday met with the head of state for a cabinet meeting--the first in 1982. Several measures were adopted. Among them was a salary review; with effect from 1 January 1982 the minimum wage has been raised from 30,000 to 35,000 francs. [Excerpt] [AB160824 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 16 Jan 82]

TALKS WITH ANGOLA BEGIN--The first round of economic talks between Gabon and Angola started this morning at the Libreville Chamber of Commerce. The opening ceremony was presided by the Secretary General of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Mr Honorine Dossou-Naki, who stressed that the present sessions were a reaffirmation of the two countries' commitment to the fundamental principles of the UN Charter, the OAU and the nonaligned movement. The second ranking official of the Gabonese Foreign Ministry pointed out that these talks enable the experts to renew total attachment of Libreville and Luanda to the Lagos plan of action for an endogenic and self-("dependent) development of Africa. The agenda for this round of talks between Gabon and Angola is as follows: Examination of the draft agreement for cooperation, draft general agreement for cooperation, draft agreement for the creation of a joint commission for cooperation, internal rules and regulations, commercial agreement, agreement relating to the merchant navy, air transport agreement and cooperation in the fields of agriculture and stock breeding. [Text] [AB132038 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 13 Jan 82]

CSO: 4719/452

SHORTAGES OF BREAD, MILK, FISH REPORTED

AB200957 Paris AFP in French 0908 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Accra, 20 Jan (AFP)--The problem of supplies as well as the observance of the curfew have increased the difficulties of the Ghanaian population, particularly that of Accra, the capital, where the appointment of ministers is expected.

By strongly asking traders to reduce the prices of basic food items, the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], which is presided over by Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings, has created an artificial shortage. Traders continue to refuse to sell, because they feel the authoritatively fixed prices are too low.

On Monday a conciliatory meeting took place between the two parties but apparently without success, since on Tuesday, it was still difficult to find bread and milk especially. However, yams, the basic Ghanaian food, have not been scarce up to now and are being sold at the normal price.

At Takoradi, a coastal town 250 km west of Accra, the army intervened in the market and destroyed the stalls of 400 traders whose prices remained too high, the Ghanaian press reported.

The enforcement of the curfew has resulted in a lessening of fish supply as fishermen cannot fish at night.

This curfew has caused some displeasure among the people and in fact 5,000 musicians in Accra, whose nightlife is intensive, have called on the authorities to lift the curfew. During a press conference on Monday evening Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said it would be done very soon.

Three weeks after the coup d'etat, which toppled President Hilla Limman's regime, life has returned to normal in Accra where traffic jams are just as bad as before in spite of the lack of gasoline at several filling stations.

CSO: 4719/482

OBSERVERS NOTE AMBIGUITY IN RAWLINGS OBJECTIVES

AB182018 Paris AFP in French 1742 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Accra, 18 Jan (AFP)—Observers in the Ghanaian capital note that the objectives and program of the Ghanaian revolution which brought Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings to power in Accra are still imprecise.

The new leader hardly mentions the framework within which this action of national salvation is to be carried out. Furthermore the real powers of the workers' committees which are to monitor the operation of enterprises are still not known.

Neither have the economic options of the new regime been defined. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings has not made any decision on the devaluation of the cedi, the national currency whose official exchange rate is 2.75 to the dollar but which is exchanged on the black market at 1/10 of this value. This question of the cedi should be rapidly resolved, it is felt in economic circles, because action undertaken to set the country straight depends on it.

On foreign investments, the PNDC announced that the agreements concluded with the firms that have invested in Ghana are to be reviewed to determine if the interests of the country have been compromised.

In fact, the PNDC blames President Limann for adopting an investment code that was too favorable to the foreign companies. Such a code, it is however pointed out in economic circles, had been rendered necessary because the economic stagnation of Ghana, which is potentially rich in mineral and agricultural resources, did not encourage investors to locate in Ghana, which has had five coups.

The latest coup of 31 December in fact led to the freezing of development projects envisaged in recent months, including the construction of the Bui electric dam on the Volta in the north of the country, which is the final portion of the river development project after the construction of the Akosombo and Kpong dams.

In foreign policy, the options are characterized by the same vagueness, observers feel. The assertion that the Rawling's regime is a people's regime and the establishment of people's tribunals (which have not yet rendered judgment) and the new name of the Ghanaian armed forces, to which the word "people's" has been added, has disturbed more than one Western chancery. The resumption of diplomatic relations with Libya 4 days after the coup only accentuated this concern. However, by reaffirming that it will respect its international commitments and that it will not leave the commonwealth, Ghana is maintaining ambiguity, it is felt in diplomatic circles in Accra.

CSO: 4719/482

REPORTER DISCUSSES SITUATION AT TOGO BORDER

AB142102 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] There are speculations that Togo may open its side of the Aflao border closed since last Friday, a day after Ghana had opened hers. Scenes of this were gathered by a team of newsmen from Ho who visited the border. Among them was correspondent Seth Apedonu whose dispatch is read from the studio:

Our visit to the border coincided with Ghana's ambassador's to Togo, Lt Col Benni's return to his post in Lome after a visit to Accra.

In a short conversation just before he was allowed to cross by the Togolese border guards, Colonel Benni expressed the hope that the situation may soon return to normal and promised to keep in touch with any information that may come his way.

Life at the border since the closure of the Togolese side is virtually at a stand still with little or no commercial activity. This has made the border guards and customs officials less busy in their duties. Another reason for the quiet life at the border is linked with the new directives given by the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] to those who want to travel outside the country.

In an interview, a spokesman for the border guards admitted that many travelers may have chosen other entry points on Ghana's eastern border apart from Aflao to go out of the country. The spokesman disclosed that quite a number of people have been arrested and put in guard rooms for offenses such as smuggling petroleum products and attempting to help others cross to Togo illegally. He said since such offenses increase daily, the guards are faced with the problem with feeding the culprits as well as finding accommodations for them. For these reasons, they are forced to release those who have been held for some time. The spokesman made it known that relations between Ghana's border guards and their Togolese counterparts are cordial, adding that if there is any problem at all, it may be on governmental level but not with any other people.

Meanwhile, it is believed that the closure of the Togo side of the border has seriously affected international trade along that route. Goods such as salt, cola, and second-hand clothing were found piled up at the Ghana side of the border. It is also believed that the black market rates of exchange for currencies have gone down considerably. So far, if there is any advantage to Ghanaians about the closure of the border by the Togolese, it is the falling price of cassava dough which cannot find its way to Togo for sale at high prices.

CSO: 4700/560

EXEMPTIONS FROM BANKING RESTRICTIONS ANNOUNCED

AB141853 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The limits imposed on the withdrawal of money from the bank by individuals and organizations whose assets have been frozen remain in force. These limits are 1,000 cedis for individuals and 3,000 cedis for organizations per week.

In a statement issued today to clarify certain matters affecting withdrawals, the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] said the limits imposed on individuals and organizations whose accounts have not been frozen do not affect check transactions, particularly order checks, bank cash drafts and other noncash transactions.

Meanwhile, the following individuals, organizations and institutions are exempted: Food contractors and other food suppliers to hospitals, schools, and government institutions; all embassies and diplomatic personnel, their wives and employees, all UN agencies; all quasi-diplomatic institutions and personnel. Others are all contractors currently engaged on the following projects: Irrigation dams, other dams, Weijsa and Kpong dams, ongoing constructional works on hospitals, clinics, military and police projects and schools. Also all direct current agricultural projects, farmers and fishermen.

According to the statement, the PNDC may review its policy on withdrawals from time to time and it assures the public that as soon as it is deemed appropriate, these limits on withdrawals will be further relaxed. All citizens are expected to cooperate in this national exercise, which is aimed at making life bearable for all Ghanaians.

CSO: 4700/560

BRIEFS

PERSONNEL ROLLS ORDERED SUBMITTED--Government organizations, which directly or indirectly receive subventions from the government, are to submit to the liaison office of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] particulars of staff on their payrolls. This (?refers to) junior and senior grades as well as those in the manual grade. According to a statement issued from the liaison office of the PNDC, the nominal rolls, which should be in duplicate, should indicate in order to seniority names of every employee at post as of 2 January this year, his or her date of birth, present grade and date of entry, date of first appointment, present posting and date, and present salary. These particulars should be passed through the office of the head of the civil service. The statement asked principal secretaries to ensure that information in respect of all agencies under their ministries is submitted by Friday, 29 January. Principal secretaries are to collect model forms for us in this exercise from the office of the head of the civil service. [Text] [AB221450 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Jan 82]

NORMAL BANKING TO RESUME--The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has directed that normal banking transactions are to resume from 22 January. A statement from the office of the council said, however, that those individuals and organizations whose assets and bank accounts had been frozen can only make the stipulated limited withdrawals from the banks. These are 1,000 cedis by individuals and 3,000 cedis by organizations each week. It will be recalled that the council issued a directive on 11 January indicating that amendments will be made to the directive on bank transactions as and when necessary. The statement assured the nation that the decision on the limitation on bank withdrawals was taken at the time in the supreme interest of the nation. It also (?stressed) the government's determination to make life bearable for the ordinary poor worker and not to make life difficult for any individual. [AB201445 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Jan 82]

TOP OFFICIALS FORCED FROM CORPORATION--Three top officials of the Northern Regional Development Corporation have been forced out of office by workers of the corporation for allegedly being economic saboteurs and (?wealth seekers). The officials are the managing director, Mr Wusa Manga; the internal auditor, Mr Abubakar Idrissu; and the sales supervisor, Mr Joseph (Windila). A resolution adopted in Tamala after the inauguration of a workers defense committee at the corporation, asked the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] to terminate the appointments of the three officials. The workers have asked the corporation's secretary,

Mr Abubakar (Smani) to act as the managing director. They also called on the PNDC to establish a plant pool for the corporation from which peasant farmers can hire tractors at cheap rates. They also called on the PNDC to ban women from the sale of the 15 subsidized commodities. Addressing the workers, Mr Smani, who is also a member of the interim regional defense committee, suggested that the names of the various regional development corporations should be changed to people's regional development committees. By this, the workers will be held responsible for any lapses in the corporations. Mr Smani also suggested that the corporations should be turned into wholly agricultural ventures to serve peasant farmers. [Text] [AB231149 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 23 Jan 82]

PNDC CUTS NUMBER OF DISTRIBUTORS--The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has slashed down the number of distributors from 285 to 43 to ensure efficient distribution of goods in the country. This was announced by the CDS [Chief of Defense Staff] and member of the PNDC, Brig Nunoo-Mensah, when he addressed a meeting of 51 representatives of commercial houses in Accra today. He asked managers of commercial houses to concentrate more on rural sales of essential commodities. This is the only way to encourage farmers to increase production. Brig Nunoo-Mensah said the PNDC places priority on production rather than on distribution. He therefore warned that any manager or personnel of a commercial house found diverting goods will be dealt with. He stressed that the needs of the rural people must be adequately catered for, since they produce the bulk of the national wealth and therefore deserve a fair share. The CDS noted that if farmers are able to get their basic needs, they will not be tempted to smuggle their products. He assured the commercial houses of a fair allocation of goods and asked them to contact the Ministry of Trade when the need arises for vehicles for rural sales. The CDS agreed to a suggestion that a rural zonal sale program should be drawn up to ensure smooth distribution of the commodities in these areas. [Text] [AB221851 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Jan 82]

NKRUMAH GUARDS' AFFAIRS--The People's Civic Group in Kumasi has proposed to the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] to probe the affairs of the Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards. The group describes the revolutionary guards as members of the banned People's National Party [PNP] who are trying to run away from the blame arising out of the disgraceful manner in which the PNP governed the country. The group says the PNDC should be worried of the support of the guards. A resolution from the group appeals to the council to select carefully people who should govern the country. The group says the council should not relent in its efforts to punish those who have committed crimes against the state. [Text] [AB132050 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 13 Jan 82]

TIES WITH LIBYA HAILED--The African Youth Brigade has congratulated the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] on its decision to reestablish diplomatic relations with Libya. In a message, the brigade said since the establishment of diplomatic missions in foreign countries is geared toward mutual understanding and peaceful coexistence between nations, it considers the move as being in the right direction. It said the reunion will not only strengthen relations between Ghana and Libya, but will also go a long way to promote unity and solidarity among member states of the OAU. [Excerpt] [AN132146 Accra Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Jan 82]

PNDC REASSURES NON-GHANIANS--The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has warned all those spreading rumors that the PNDC plans to issue directives declaring foreign nationals as unwanted persons to desist from such practice. A statement issued from the office of the PNDC in Accra today made it clear that it has neither issued nor intends to issue any directives to that effect. The statement said although some countries, even those in West Africa, might decide to negate Ghana's positive steps to economic and political success, Ghanaians would continue to remain friendly and helpful as much as possible in the circumstances. The PNDC reassured all non-Ghanaians resident in the country not to entertain any fears of being declared unwanted persons. [Text] [AB122046 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 12 Jan 82]

DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEMBERS CAUTIONED--A code of discipline for members of the People's Defense Committee is to be drawn up and published in due course. In the meantime, members of such committees are cautioned not to take the law into their own hands or bully innocent people. A statement by the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] today said any indiscipline behavior must be dealt with by the collective sanction of the committees themselves. It explained that these committees are expected to be watchdogs of the revolution to ensure political, social and economic justice. Initially these committees should help to enforce price controls, expose all corrupt elements and saboteurs and also help to maintain discipline at their work places or in towns and villages. Village, town and neighborhood committees are in addition, expected to lead campaigns for mass education, for increased production and participate in the distribution of goods and inputs, as well as identify and discuss their problems and help find solutions to them. [Text] [AB170629 Accra Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Jan 82]

BURMA CAMP OFFICER'S ASSETS FROZEN--The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has directed that the assets and bank accounts of Capt Mahmoud Atta of the people's army, Burma Camp, should be frozen with immediate effect. [Text] [AB170625 Accra Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Jan 82]

CONTRACTORS TO CLEAR ROADS--The Civil Engineering and Building Contractors Association today adopted a number of measures in support of the ideals of the current revolution. At an emergency central meeting in Accra, the association decided to make accessible roads necessary for the evacuation of cocoa locked up in the hinterland. The association will also clear lands for farmers and identify itself with the task force which the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] intends to set up. According to the national chairman of the association, Mr Hayford, this will be done by mobilizing the equipment and plants of members of the association. In connection with this, the association is in liaison with the PNDC, the Ghana Highway Authority and the CMB [Cocoa Marketing Board] to identify the roads urgently for the evacuation exercise. Mr Hayford therefore asked all contractors to submit by the 22d of this month a comprehensive list of their serviceable plants, equipment and suitable personnel to their regional chairmen. [Text] [AB151551 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Jan 82]

COCOA EVACUATION TO BEGIN--Evacuation of cocoa is to start soon in the eastern region. The decision was taken at a meeting at Burma Camp today between representatives of the Cocoa Marketing Board [CMB], organizations that will help in evacuation and the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] coordinator of the exercise. National, regional and district committees are to be formed in all the six cocoa-growing regions for this purpose. The people's armed forces will also help in the exercise. The PNDC coordinator of the exercise said since there are inadequate resources to evacuate all the cocoa locked up in the six regions at once, the CMB should provide accurate information to enable the committee to carry out its assignment successfully. The chairman of the CMB Board of Directors, Mr Harry Dodoo, said data on the eastern region, where the bulk of the cocoa is locked up, has been completed. What is needed now are transport and support services such as maintenance vehicles and medical facilities. He said the CMB is ready to finance the exercise. He appealed to the PNDC to allow the board to withdraw more money from the bank to enable it to pay the salaries of personnel who will be recruited for the exercise. [Text] [AB131908 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/559

BRIEFS

EXPORT FIGURES ANNOUNCED--Bissau, 14 Jan (ANGOP)--Guinea-Bissau's exports for the first half of 1981 totaled 43 million francs (about 300 million kwanzas), says a report from Guinea-Bissau's Ministry of Trade. Industrial, agricultural and sea products head the list of the country's exports, whose major clients are Spain, Senegal and China. Guinea-Bissau's imports for the same period totaled 155 million francs, the country's major suppliers being Portugal followed by Sweden, China and the United States. [Text] [AB141755 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1705 GMT 14 Jan 82]

CSO: 4742/175

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

POLITICAL INTERFERENCE PROHIBITED--The Liberian Chamber of Commerce has suggested that the new constitution prohibits political interference in the management of businesses in the country, especially public corporations, to make them viable. The businessmen said such interferences by politicians in the past had caused mismanagement of the corporations. The suggestions were contained in a document presented to the National Constitution Commission when the commission conducted hearings for members of the chamber at the Monrovia City Hall. Among other issues, the businessmen also recommended that the vice president of the country in the second republic be excluded from participating in and exercising legislative functions. On the question of emergency powers of the president, the business group suggested that such emergency powers be provided only under two circumstances--at the time of external aggression and when a civil insurrection threatens the security of the state. [Text] [AB211628 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 21 Jan 82]

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS MOBUTU--Foreign Minister H. Boimah Fahnbulleh accompanied by Liberia's ambassador to Zaire, Vay Barclay; ambassador to Kenya, Samuel Pearson; and ambassador to Nigeria, Corlenius Po, met with Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko today. This was disclosed from a release from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Minister Fahnbulleh and the Zairian President held discussions on issues concerning bilateral relations between the two countries. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Fahnbulleh is expected to return home today after the closure of the OAU liberation committee meeting in Kinshasa. [Text] [AB221757 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 22 Jan 82]

GAS SHORTAGE MEASURES--The managing director of the Liberian Petroleum Refining Company, Mr C. Segbey Wortorson, said his company has set up a series of measures to prevent future shortages of gasoline on the Liberian market. Speaking at a press briefing after a guided tour of the facilities of the company, Mr Wortorson said consumers who refuse to meet their financial obligations with the company will be cut off. He said although the company was faced with financial constraints, it intends to expand its program in order to maintain the oil security of the country. The Liberian Petroleum Refining Company was recently provided [words indistinct] short-term oil credit facility of \$50 million by the National Housing and Savings Bank. [Text] [AB142106 Monrovia RADIO ELWA in English 1755 GMT 14 Jan 82]

DPRK TEAM COMPLETES SALT PRODUCTION UNIT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] "We want to prove in this area the capacity of organization, realization and effective operation of socialism," President Samora Machel said yesterday morning upon receiving at his office the ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] and the team of internationalist experts of this socialist country who, for 3 years, worked on the construction of the Nova Mambone salt production unit in Inhambane.

Wednesday afternoon the document of conveyance of that facility had been signed by a top official of the Ministry of Industry and Energy and the Korean charge d'affaires.

At the beginning of the meeting, the head of state expressed his pleasure at receiving those experts who, despite the difficult work conditions they had to face in Nova Mambone, completed the project with diligence.

He praised the effort of these internationalist workers as a contribution to the strengthening of socialism in this area of constant confrontation with imperialism.

After emphasizing the importance of salt to our country's economy, he added that our neighboring countries also need that commodity in order to develop. "Therefore," he added, "this cooperation with Korea was exemplary."

Speaking particularly to the Korean ambassador, President Somora Machel mentioned other projects of economic cooperation, some already underway and others which are to be carried out in collaboration with that socialist country.

He then asserted that cooperation with southern African countries which are fighting against dependence and the heritage of colonialism is a contribution toward peace.

"Here you have a combat front. Participation in that combat is a means of mutual support at the principal battle front, in the struggle against imperialism," the head of state said.

In the conversation he had with the experts, the head of state expressed concern in knowing about the difficulties they faced in the construction of the Nova Mambone salt production unit.

"During these 3 years we worked as though we were in our own home," the team leader replied and thanked the president for the attention they had continuously received from the various departments of the Ministry of Industry and Energy which were responsible for that economic unit.

At the conclusion of the meeting, which transpired with great cordiality, the Korean team presented President Samora Machel a photograph album showing the progress of the project from its beginning. This gift was greatly appreciated by the head of state who promised to visit the project.

Industry and Energy Minister Antonio Branco, who was also present at the meeting, pointed out that, in addition to its economic value, the project was noteworthy for the good physical planning evidenced in its concept and construction as well as in its role in the area's development.

While it currently occupies an area of about 50 hectares, it is expected that in a second phase the salt production unit will be expanded, increasing its annual capacity from 7,500 to about 15,000 tons.

However, it is not expected that the annual production of 7,500 tons will be reached before 1984, given the need for a gradual solidification of soils. A goal of 800 tons was set for this year.

Nevertheless, up to now, more than 1,000 tons have been produced. The goal will be progressively increased. The same attention will be given to the quality of the salt which is already presenting a rather low level of impurities.

8568

CSO: 4742/151

COOPERANTS TO BEGIN TRAINING LOCAL WORKERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] "Beginning next year, labor organizations will be asked to draw up a professional training program for Mozambican workers to be implemented by cooperants employed in those organizations," Geraldo Chirindza, director of the Department of Labor Inspection [DIT], told our newspaper.

This measure is aimed at correcting errors committed in various sectors in the utilization of cooperants where the cooperants, hindered by lack of rational training programs in their particular sectors, end up not being assigned tasks involving the professional training of Mozambicans because they are more involved in other tasks.

In this respect, Geraldo Chirindza said that, although it is true that the cooperant must contribute directly in increasing production, it is nevertheless more important for him to "transmit his knowledge to Mozambican workers."

"Meanwhile," the DIT director said, "it is verified that this concern is not being shared by some sectors." The adoption of the new measures next year will be supervised by the DIT which will also control the implementation of this guideline.

"In the case of each foreign worker hired for a particular production unit, a program will be prepared for the training of Mozambican workers," Geraldo Chirindza said.

The measures are also important in that they represent an effort toward the overall implementation of the program of professional training contained in the articles of the contracts of foreign workers employed in our country, as expressed in Law 1/76. "Here we have a law and, therefore, its implementation is obligatory and not optional as many organizations apparently think," Chirindza said.

In a speech made at the last session of the Popular Assembly, Finance Minister Rui Baltazar went further in analyzing this question by relating the integration of cooperants in his work sectors with the policy of economizing foreign currency and made the following statement:

"Political and organizational measures must assure an increase in the utilization of the labor of foreign experts (...) within the framework of a policy designed to economize foreign currency, and this must be felt in this instance."

8568

CSO: 4742/151

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN COOPERATION--An agreement signed in Mozambique on 18 December between the Mozambican Chamber of Commerce [CCM] and the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry [CCIB] calls for material support to the participants of expositions to be held in Mozambique and Bulgaria. Through its CCIB the People's Republic of Bulgaria [RPB] will lend its support to the participants of the Plovdiv exposition to be held from 3 to 9 May 1982. At this exposition the Mozambican pavilion will occupy a space of 100 square meters and its construction and decoration will be at the expense of that country. The contract also calls for a regular exchange of information in the areas of economy and foreign trade. Conferences and symposiums will also be held with the aim of furthering each country's knowledge of economic and technical-scientific development. In the agreement, the parties pledge--within the scope of their capabilities--to establish contracts in the area of economic and commercial relations based on mutual benefit to the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] and RPB partners. The accord also calls for the training of skilled personnel and bilateral meetings between the two chambers. The Mozambican delegation was headed by Armindo de Brito, president of the CCM. [Text] Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Dec 81 p 1] 8568

CHRISTMAS VACATION GRANTED--Workers in the public and private sectors who profess the Christian religion are being granted permission to be absent from work on 25 December, the date of the Christmas religious holiday, according to a communique from the Ministry of Labor distributed to the news media. The communique goes on to say that this privilege does not apply to workers involved in activities of public interest whose performance cannot be interrupted. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Dec 81 p 1] 8568

UNSATISFACTORY WAGE, PRODUCTION RELATION--"From 1973 to 1979 wages in our country have increased two and one-half times, while production has not kept pace with this increase," Jose Nascimento, director of the Labor and Wage Organization [OTS], told our reporting staff. This development, which is contrary to a basic principle of socialist economy, is due to confusion and disorganization in hirings and promotions discerned shortly after independence and exemplified in uncontrolled wage increases. "Production and productivity should increase more rapidly than wages," J Nascimento said. Moreover, we are in the midst of an inflationary process with all its consequences, such as waiting in line, speculation, black marketing and others. During the work sessions of the Popular Assembly, Rui Baltazar, minister of finance, stated in this regard that there is much to be done to reduce production costs to the level of the state sector. Each company manager must see to it that the increase in the base wage being paid is less than the increase in production. Therefore, the

Indicative Prospective Plan for this decade calls for a much greater increase in labor productivity in proportion to wages. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Dec 81 p 1] 8568

STUDENTS TRAINED ABROAD--"More than 600 Mozambican youth will receive professional training outside the country," said Horacio Chevene, head of the OJM [Mozambican Youth Organization] training sector in Maputo Province, in statements made to the news media. According to Chevene, the youth will attend specialized courses in universities of comparable organizations in the GDR and USSR, among other countries. Horacio Chevene said that some of the students have already gone abroad where they will remain for a period of 9 months to 4 years to train in the fields of locksmithing, mechanics and electricity. Other youth are still awaiting departure while participating in productive activities in state organizations. The head of the OJM training sector in Maputo added that this action is in keeping with the guidelines elaborated at the Sixth Session of the OJM National Coordinating Council. All students included in this initiative received prior preparatory orientation by the OJM. In connection with this undertaking, Horacio Chevene said that a policy study has been conducted not only with regard to books and documents but also the experience of other countries on how the youth are to spend their free time. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Dec 81 p 2] 8568

PUNGOE BRIDGE REOPENS TO TRAFFIC--Our correspondent in Beira reported that rail traffic over the Pungoe River bridge was reestablished when the first freight train with goods for Manica Province and Zimbabwe crossed yesterday. The 27-car train had no technical problems crossing, which means that the route which had to be repaired is now completely open. Armed bandits aided by the racist regime of South Africa sabotaged this bridge last October; one pier, approximately 8 meters of track and one side were destroyed. This enemy action aimed basically to hinder our development and also sabotage our country's strategic position in various economic areas as a SADCC [Southern Africa Development Coordinating Commission] member. It should be stressed that the repairs on this important transit route were completed ahead of schedule; approximately 150 workers from the CFM [Mozambique Railroad] Center worked unceasingly for 6 weeks under fairly difficult circumstances because of the location to complete it satisfactorily. Merchandise for Zimbabwe and supplies for the people of Manica Province delayed by this act of sabotage will be given priority now that the bridge is open. Party and government officials from Sofala Province and representatives from CFM Center were present when the first train crossed the bridge. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Dec 81 p 3] 9479

MINISTER VISITS SOVIET SHIP--Lt Gen Alterto Chipande, minister of national defense, yesterday afternoon visited the Soviet warships which arrived at the port of Maputo last Sunday accompanied by Minister-National Political Commissar Lt Gen Armando Guebuza, Major Generals Salesio Teodosio, Jose Moiane, Oswaldo Tazama, Fernando Matavele and Hama Thai, Colonels Aurelio Manave and Carlos Klint, Gov Feliciano Gundana and other FPLM [Mozambique Armed Forces] officers. A Soviet naval officer explained to Lieutenant General Chipande how the torpedo-boat destroyer "Tallin's" equipment worked and said that the ship "could detect, follow and destroy enemy submarines with its antiaircraft equipment and surface-to-air missiles and thus could solve maritime border disputes." At the end of the visit, Chipande signed the "Tallin's" guest book where he expressed his "conviction that the visit greatly enhanced our brotherhood in arms and our indestructible friendship based on the identical political and ideological views of our two countries' vanguard parties."

During the reception for Chipande and his delegation given by Rear Admiral Gennadiy Semendy, the Mozambique leader stressed that Mozambique was the border between apartheid and freedom and that the presence of Soviet vessels "stimulates, heartens and encourages our people." This visit was also an opportunity to see how the Mozambican people are implementing socialism, the principal link uniting the Mozambican and Soviet peoples. This socialism today threatens the forces against peace in the world," he said. Keepsakes were then exchanged and a group of Soviet sailors gave a concert. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Dec 81 p 10] 9479

CONTINUING OPERATIONS AGAINST NRM--Mozambique armed forces infantry units in the Garagua region, Manica Province, are continuing to pursue bandits who escaped during the attack last Monday against the so-called NRM [Mozambique National Resistance] camp in the area. Some leaders of the group escaped by helicopter. The mercenaries and South African soldiers left many personal documents at the so-called resistance base. Other bandits escaped and scattered throughout the area. The terrain makes pursuit difficult but gradually the bandits will have to turn themselves in because they cannot be resupplied by air. Once again, documentation implicating South Africa in sabotage and destabilization in the center of the country was found at the enemy camp. Officials of Pretoria's government planned the criminal activities by NRM bandits. The reports discovered at Garagua prove that the racist regime of South Africa is providing financing and logistic support. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Dec 81 p 1] 9479

ADDITIONAL HOLIDAY FOOD SUPPLY--Mario Guerreiro, GOAM [Office for the Organization of Provisioning] director, in a meeting with consumer cooperative representatives 2 days ago announced that all 152,000 cards from the Maputo Distribution System will be distributed this month plus an additional 2 kg each of rice and sugar, 3 kg of flour and a liter of cooking oil as additional supplies for the year end holidays. During the meeting Guerreiro explained that the new yellow card for the first half of 1982 had a space for additional supplies so that the people could be minimally provided for during these holidays. He also mentioned that the distribution of additional food would not in any way affect normal distribution of supplies in January. That month's goods would be available as usual during the normal period. On the subject of beverage distribution during the holidays, Guerreiro said that the VIMOC bottling plant was having difficulties obtaining bottles. Therefore, all consumer cooperatives and other establishments would receive an amount of wine in proportion to the number of empty bottles returned to VIMOC. "Cooperatives and other establishments are completely responsible for distributing wine," said the GOAM director. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Dec 81 p 12] 9479

INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY NOTED--The economic growth rate for 1981, the first year of the decade's battle against underdevelopment, was significantly higher than the average annual growth for the 5-year period from 1976 to 1980. "The main reason for economic development was an approximately 5 percent increase in labor productivity," said Mario Machungo, minister of planning, yesterday as he presented the draft of the 1982 PEC [Central State Plan] to the ninth session of the people's assembly. As a way of introducing the draft, the minister of planning announced

this increase while reviewing the achievements of the 1981 PEC. "This increase was basically due to the greater level of organization in firms but we must admit that much remains to be done in this area. Although the final results about PEC/81 will not be published until February 1982, we can already see that we must make greater efforts in executing our plans so we can deal more effectively with the adverse effects of the capitalist economy in the future," said the minister of planning. He also said that "although some products and firms attained their goals, overall PEC/81 will not achieve its goals." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Dec 81 p 1] 9479

MILITARY SERVICE REGISTRATION--Registration for obligatory military service for 1982, as instituted by decree law 4/78 will begin on 2 January 1982 through 2 March 1982 throughout the country. In a communique distributed yesterday to the media, the Ministry of National Defense urged all Mozambique citizens of both sexes who will be 17 in 1982 (all citizens born by 31 December 1965) to register within the allotted time. The communique states: To comply with Article 4 of Law No 4/78 on obligatory military service, the Ministry of National Defense, in accordance with its duties, informs all Mozambique citizens of military age and the people in general that: 1) Military registration for 1982 will begin on 2 January 1982 and will end on 2 March 1982 in all provinces, districts, cities and villages in the country; 2) all citizens of both sexes 17 years of age born before 31 December 1965 are included in this military registration; and 3) those citizens exempted in previous years from registration should report this year. At the place of registration, these individuals must present their old exemption from the political office or their place of work. For additional information, citizens may contact local registration centers. The struggle continues! Maputo, 15 December 1981. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Dec 81 p 3] 9479

GEODESIC INSTITUTE ESTABLISHED--The Council of Ministers decreed that the National Technical-Vocational School of Geodesy and Cartography be set up to train lower- and middle-level specialists in topography. This specialized school of education under the Ministry of Agriculture will have its activities shaped by the normative, educational and methodological guidelines of the Ministry of Education. Among its other goals, this school will train lower- and middle-level technicians in cartography, geodesy, photogrammetry and topography. It also aims to raise the level of training and productivity through work and the use of technical-scientific knowledge in these fields. In addition to its teaching, the National School will work with other sectors on scientific and technical research in this field. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Dec 81 p 10] 9479

GDR OFFICIAL IN INDUSTRY TALKS--The economic director of the MIE [Ministry of Industry and Energy] told our reporters that the GDR deputy minister for the construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicles held talks on Saturday in Maputo with sections of the MIE. That country's delegation, here for a 7-day visit, has been in Mozambique since Monday. The same source said this is a regularly scheduled contact to analyze the tasks in the field of industry as defined by the most recent joint GDR-People's Republic of Mozambique Commission. According to the MIE economic director, the GDR deputy minister met Minister Antonio Branco last Wednesday. As part of its program of activities, this delegation visited COMETAL. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Dec 81 p 3] 9479

BRIEFS

RICE PRODUCTION INCREASE--The Itokin Rice Project, a section of the Ogun-Oshun River Basin Development Authority, is cut out to boost rice production and considerably reduce importation of the commodity in the nearest future. At present, two tonnes of rice are being processed there daily while four tonnes are also being harvested from a hectare of land. These facts were disclosed at Rokin Rice Project site, to a five-man team from Federal Information Centre, Ikeja during an eight-day public enlightenment tour of parts of Epe and Ikorodu-Local Government areas. The project's manager, Mr T. O. Alaka, who conducted the team round, said that farming activities were being carried out on 300 hectares of land, adding that the two types of rice being produced at Itokin were parboiled and unparboiled. The rice the project manager revealed, was Uncle Ben's type, the favorite of many homes in Nigeria. Four kilogrammes of parboiled rice cost 2.40 Naira while four kilogrammes of unparboiled rice cost 2.00 Naira. Two by-products, Mr Alaka further stated, would be produced in commercial quantity as soon as a bigger boiler was installed and the project expanded. He added that one of the by-products, the rice brand, would be useful as poultry and piggery feeds. The tour was undertaken by the centre to obtain feedback on Federal Government activities in respect of Green Revolution, federal housing, health and qualitative education programmes. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Dec 81 p 23]

CSO: 4700/572

DAKAR REPORTS DIOUF STATEMENT IN BRUSSELS

AB220935 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] The relations are good: there is no dispute between our country and the EEC. The president of the republic, Abdou Diouf, noted this today on the second day of his official visit to Brussels. He expressed satisfaction with Senegal-EEC relations during the press conference he held immediately after his discussions with the EEC commissioner in charge of development, Edgar Pisani.

The head of state stressed that the EEC and Senegal have nearly identical views on all areas of cooperation, as well as on the distressing problems being created by the world economic crisis. He also talked about the painful and slow resumption of the north-south dialogue. Senegal, he emphasized, intends to remain an active partner in the cooperation existing between the EEC and the ACP--the 60 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries associated with the EEC through the Lome convention. In this regard, he said that he preferred a permanent convention which could be adapted whenever necessary to the renegotiation of this convention every 5 years as at present. After recognizing that the Lome convention now in force is a good one, the president of the republic pointed out that the STABEX [prices stabilization system] should be improved. This system, which aims at guaranteeing the export revenues of the ACP countries, is good but its application must be improved, said the head of state, who also stressed that the insufficient provision of funds to the STABEX in 1980 meant that Senegal was deprived of 52 percent of the money it had expected.

According to the president, the EEC's new proposals concerning food strategy are positive and in accordance with Senegal's policy which aims at increased self-sufficiency in food.

The head of state said he was entirely in favor of the admission of Angola and Mozambique into the Lome convention.

The president of the republic provided some explanations about Senegambia. First, there is no doubt that the immense majority of Senegalese and Gambians are in favor of the creation of the federation. The head of state indicated that the destinies of Gambia and Senegal are linked together intimately and that the people of Senegambia had been artificially divided into two states by colonization. Our two peoples want to create powerful organic ties, he added, and then recalled that the confederal pact was signed by the two countries on 17 December. This pact will be completed by a protocol of application and the confederation will become effective on 1 February.

The head of state also affirmed that Senegal will be represented at the next OAU summit conference.

DIOUF RETURNS TO DAKAR, COMMENTS ON TRIP

AB230943 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Excerpts] President Abdou Diouf returned from Brussels early in the afternoon at the end of a 48-hour working visit to Belgium. Abdou Diouf now reports to the press about his Brussels trip which was short but very fruitful:

[Begin Diouf recording] In truth, we needed more time to finish up all the items scheduled for discussion with officials of the EEC as well as the Belgian authorities. Permit me to begin with my contacts with the Belgian authorities.

As you have just noted, I was received in audience by His Majesty King Baudoin I and with him I reviewed bilateral cooperation between Belgium and Senegal. This cooperation is very cordial. We also discussed African, European-African and world issues. As usual, His Majesty accorded me a very courteous and understanding welcome. Once again I was able to note his wide experience and his great sense of understanding as well as his wide knowledge of major world events. I also received the Belgian prime minister with whom I discussed the same issues and we stressed in particular the need to vigorously pursue cooperation between Belgium and Senegal which, as I have just said, is very excellent. To this end, we stressed the need to hold a meeting of the Belgian-Senegalese Joint Commission which has not met since 1979. The new Belgian Government has appointed a secretary of state charged especially with cooperation—Mr (Toun Wou)—who needs therefore to be kept abreast of the issues before meeting his Senegalese counterpart.

We also talked with EEC officials. I met the president, Gaston Thorn. I had an extended working meeting with Community officials, in the absence of President Thorn, under the chairmanship of the vice president, Mr Ortholi. Other members of the Commission, their aides as well as commissioner Edgard (Tissani) also attended the meeting. Mr Tissani is charged especially with development projects within the Community. These talks, although brief, enabled us to discuss certain crucial issues. We discussed cooperation between the EEC and the African and Caribbean Countries [ACP]. We emphasized African and European problems and talked about the north-south dialogue issue. We discussed the effects which the extension of the EEC may have on the ACP countries. The EEC, as you know, has 10 member states at present and this number will reach 12 with the eventual admission of Spain and Portugal. On all these issues, our exchange of

views was frank, direct, and fruitful and I think each side has greatly benefited. We also discussed problems of cooperation between the Community and Senegal and, as you know, we signed three financial agreements on road, agriculture and trade promotion projects. We also signed an agreement on fishing.

That is all I can tell you about this trip which was brief but, in my view, fruitful. In any case dialogue will continue between Community officials and the Senegalese Government and between the Belgian Government and the Senegalese Government. Finally, I would like to say that as a head of state from an ACP member country, I visited the headquarters of the ACP where I was warmly received. There I talked with the chairman of the ACP Ambassadors Committee and I stressed the need for the ACP's solidarity and the necessary cooperation between the member states. [end recording]

CSO: 4719/479

BRIEFS

DIOUF MEETS PDS LEADER--After the council of ministers meeting the president's second engagement today was the 1 and 1/2 hour meeting with a delegation of the Senegalese Democratic Party [PDS] led by Abdoulaye Wade, secretary general of the party. According to official sources the meeting took place in a cordial and informal atmosphere. Present at the meeting, in the company of the head of state were Habib Thiam, prime minister; Jean Paulin, minister of state and secretary general to the presidency; and Alioune Badara Mbengue, minister of state for justice. The PDS delegation was comprised of Mr Wade; Fara Ndiaye, deputy secretary general; Serigne Diop, member of parliament and member of the national secretariat; and Marcel Bassin, member of the national secretariat. [Text] [AB200829 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 19 Jan 82]

CSO: 4719/451

SEYCHELLES

MERCENARIES APPEAR IN COURT; CURFEW LIFTED

AB191346 Paris AFP in English 1336 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Victoria, 19 Jan (AFP)--Seven mercenaries arrested by Seychelles security forces after last November's bungled mercenary invasion were today remanded for a further 14 days in their second court appearance.

Senior State Council Pessy Pardiwalla told the court that charged would be ready within two weeks.

Five of the prisoners were charged with importing arms of war when they first appeared before court on January. The two others were charged with aiding and abetting attempts to import arms of war.

Meanwhile the government has lifted a curfew imposed on the Indian Ocean islands since the 25 November assault. Movement at sea remains restricted at night.

The remaining 45 mercenaries, all of whom flew to Durban aboard an Air India jetliner after the coup attempt, are on bail in South Africa.

CS0: 4700/555

NYERERE CITED ON DEVELOPMENT, U.S.-USSR RIVALRY

PM080959 Paris LE POINT in French 4-10 Jan 82 p 33

[Interview with Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere by Mireille Duteil in Dar es-Salaam: "The Superpowers Are Behaving as if They Were God...."--date not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Since the Cancun summit last October, the North-South dialogue has been on the agenda. Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere is probably the best symbol of the crusade of the poor fighting to obtain a new international economic order. Mireille Duteil, LE POINT's special envoy to Dar es-Salaam, asked him whether the poor countries now had more reason to be hopeful than before.

Julius Nyerere: Well! The question is not whether they are right but what they are going to do. We do not think that either the north's wealth or the south's poverty was ordained by God. They are the result of a system of exploitation. Let's take an example. In 1972 I could buy 10 trucks with a certain quantity of tobacco exported by my country. Today I can only buy one with the same quantity. Now it is impossible for me to produce 10 times more tobacco than in 1972. So what can I do? Wage war on the north? That's ridiculous. So we want to open dialogue. At the Cancun conference the rich and poor sat down together for the first time and said: "Let's see what we can do now."

Question: What do you think should be done first?

Answer: There is a great deal to be done. The first thing, as we have been saying for years, would be to find a way of index-linking raw material prices with those of industrialized products in order to stabilize the incomes of Third World producers.

Question: Did you obtain anything at Cancun?

Answer: Yes, in the energy sphere. Oil is still the main problem for many Third World countries. For instance, this year Tanzania will spend 60 percent of its exports just to pay its oil bill. When I have bought grain there will be nothing left. In Cancun I said: "How do you expect a country like mine to be developed in these circumstances? It is fairly difficult to remain at our present stage." During the summit suggestions were made for creating a world bank "energy subsidiary" to help the poor countries develop their own energy resources.

I believe that all the participants aside from the United States were in agreement. But the United States rejects the idea and that is enough to stop everything....

Question: In the final analysis the oil-producing countries behave like the industrialized countries toward the Third World....

Answer: Yes, that's true. I pay 10 times more for the same barrel of oil than I did in 1972. However, I must draw a distinction. Many of the oil-producing countries are not developed countries and they have a nonrenewable raw material. At least my cotton and tobacco are renewable! However, they should not treat us like they treat the rich and build their development by ruining our economies.

Question: You met President Reagan for the first time in Cancun. How did it go?

Answer: Oh! I was very pleased to meet President Reagan. (He laughed--Duteil note) While all the participants were talking about energy, trade and food aid problems he was the only one talking about "great principles" and worrying about private enterprise!

Question: Do you think it will be possible to have a dialogue with the United States while President Reagan is in power?

Answer: I do not say it is impossible because that would be giving up. (In an ironical tone--Duteil note) I am a socialist but I am also a Christian. And for a Christian the least forgivable attitude is despair.... (he laughed--Duteil note)

Question: What do you think of U.S. policy in Southern Africa?

Answer: We are very worried about it. Our only hope is that the Americans, under the influence of the African and especially the European countries, will become aware of the problems of Africa in general and Southern Africa in particular, and change their attitude of total support for Southern Africa. They also say they are free to support Savimbi and a country like Angola, which is recognized by most of their allies. That is frightening. I know that the superpowers behave as if they were God, that they have their own rules. But if it is unacceptable for the USSR to dominate Eastern Europe, what is unacceptable on their part is also unacceptable from any country, including the United States.

Question: Are you not afraid that the Soviets will become even more involved in the region in response?

Answer: If I was ruling in Moscow I would be delighted with the American attitude. The South Africans want to destabilize the African countries, and the United States is their ally in that destabilization. If those countries are seeking aid, they will not be able to turn to Washington. That is bound to prompt them to shelter behind the Soviet Union.

Question: Do you believe Namibia will be independent in 1982?

Answer: It all depends on the United States. A negotiated settlement in Namibia is impossible without U.S. pressure on the South Africans.

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

NYERERE CHAIRS CONGRESS--The 3-day Extraordinary National Party Congress opened in Dar es Salaam this morning, under the chairmanship of Mwalimu Nyerere. Among other things, it will decide on the proposed amendments to the party constitution formulated by the National Executive Committee, seeking to broaden democracy and to effect some practical changes. Addressing the meeting, Mwalimu called on the leader members of the party to understand fully party guidelines, so as to further the liberation struggle and development activities in the country. [Text] [EA201406 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 20 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/557

DEMOCRATIC PARTY LOSES SIX MP'S TO UPC

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 4 Jan 82 pp 1, 3, 8

[Article by Epajja Ojulu and Perez Owor]

[Text] The opposition Democratic Party (DP) suffered a major blow here yesterday when its Chief whip, in the House, Mr John Magezi, and five other MPs crossed to the government side.

The five are: Dr E.G.N. Muzira (Jinja East); Dr D.K. Kazungu (Kamuli Central); Mr P.M. Batumbya (Kamuli West); Mr D.J.K. Nabeta (Iganga South West); and Mr J.K. Mpualo (Kamuli East).

Mr Magezi is MP for Iganga North West Constituency.

The six MPs told the ruling Uganda People's Congress (UPC) rally at Busoga Square here that they were in full agreement with the policies which the UPC government was pursuing.

This historic UPC rally was the first major one this year and it came one day after President A. Milton Obote had exercised a Presidential prerogative of mercy on all persons who had been held in connection with politically motivated offences.

Among them were DP MPs from Busoga, Mr A. Waibale (Jinja North West) and Prof Y.Z. Kyesimira (Iganga Central). These did not change their course.

The opposition strength in Parliament has now dropped to 43, having lost one seat earlier through an election petition filed in the Uganda high Court by a UPC candidate for Mukono East Constituency in the 1980 general elections, Rev Dr Kefa Sempangi.

The ball was set rolling by Dr Muzira when he rose up to welcome the President to his constituency where the mammoth rally was being held.

He described the occasion as well timed in the social, political and economic development of Uganda.

"This function is special because before you came here you released political detainees including MPs Waibale and Kyesimira, who are from this area. This is a great and visible demonstration of your policy of reconciliation which must be met with positive reaction.

"I appreciate unreservedly this spirit...I have now found common ground with the ruling party and I declare publicly that I have become a member of the UPC.

"I want to promise those who elected me to Parliament that I intend to do more for this area within the government. This is a commitment not mere sacrifice," Dr Muzira told cheering party supporters.

Mr Nabeta who has been a politician for nearly 20 years, recalled how many years ago, President Obote "took us on a march to House No 10, Walukuba Housing Estate where our President stayed as a worker.

"Sir, it was from Walukuba to the Presidency...though it was interrupted by dictator Idi Amin you are back in the same chair...God bless you. 'Okusanyuka n'okujaguza byansonga' meaning: 'There is every reason to jubilate.'"

Mr Nabeta said since the December 1980 general elections, Busoga MPs had been discussing a number of issues and watching how the President was conducting the affairs of state.

"The quality of mercy you have exercised has shaken those of us who have Uganda at heart so much that I now say I am convinced beyond (reasonable) doubt that I have taken all consideration in the way you have been conducting the affairs of this country and voluntarily and totally agreed to be a member of the UPC.

"People here do not know much about one thing: At Busoga College, Mwiri, I was your teacher."

Dr Kazunga said his constituents had come to the rally to discuss the question of peace, unity and freedom in their totality.

"The people realise you are the President. But they say you alone can't bring peace, unity and freedom. To realise these, there must of necessity be joint effort.

Dr Kazungu recalled that before President Obote returned from exile in Tanzania and during the 1980 political party campaigns, he was talking of reconciliation.

"When we talk of reconciliation there must be differences. It is because of this that reconciliation is necessary or society would be doomed.

"I want to subordinate my personal principles, wishes and idiosyncracies to national interest. I believe that Ugandans want peace, unity and freedom.

"It is everybody's concern to participate in the process that may bring these rare commodities. And it is precisely for this reason that I have decided to join the government side."

Mr Magezi noted that President Obote had repeatedly spoken about the need for national reconciliation and said he had been looking for practical ways to talk about this.

He referred to Dr Obote prerogative of mercy on political detainees and said this act called for positive reaction by progressive Ugandans.

"It is my belief that you are serious when your talk of peace, unity, development and reconciliation. I associate myself with what Dr Kazungu has stated.

"I consider that the only positive way to respond to the Presidential pardon and to ensure the country's momentum of development is to rejoin the UPC.

Mr Batumbya said: "In quest for peace, unity and progress for this country within the context of the President's declared political amnesty and with calculated vision for urgent need for individual and collective self-denial in order for every individual to benefit from every reconciling Ugandan, I have decided to join the UPC."

Mr Mpaulo, the youngest of the six MPs, described the occasion as a great day of joy and added: "Today I announce in public that in quest for peace, unity and progress I have decided to join the ruling party."

The Prime Minister and leader of government business in the House, Mr Otema Allimadi, who accompanied the President, described the rally as very fruitful.

"I assure MPs who have just joined the UPC that they are welcome. Many of them are men of experience and are my personal friends, so I look forward to cooperating with them."

The Prime Minister said he would host a cocktail party for them at 20 Phillip Road, Kololo (his residence) before they went to Parliament.

The party President was clearly touched, judging from the way in which he welcomed the MPs as they crossed into the party one by one.

Cabinet ministers, MPs, party officials and supporters went wild with excitement as the six MPs each announced his change of course. Then they were dressed in party colours and they greeted the crowd with open hands, the UPC symbol, and chanting the popular tune of the congress.

Addressing one of the biggest crowds to have ever gathered at the Square, Dr Obote amid thunderous applause said: "Let 1982 be a year of peace, prosperity, unity and reconciliation in Uganda.

I confirm, restate and reaffirm that during 1981 your government pronounced two basic policies. The first is that there shall be security in the whole of the country. The second is that there shall be prosperity in every home. This year the shame of Uganda will begin to disappear.

On the question of security the Uganda leader cautioned Ugandans: "All of you are presidents, chiefs and policemen in your homes. But I am your President. I cannot move in every home to ensure there is security 24 hours. Neither can your MPs, chiefs or the entire security forces do that.

If we can combine that presidency of yours with mine we shall control insecurity. Let us work like that in 1982."

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If we can combine that presidency of yours with mine we shall control security. Let us work like that in 1982."

Dr Obote said that hard life was being experienced countrywide and thanked all those who had put their energies into production. He reminded Ugandans that the present problems in the country were a result of lack of leadership in the country since 1971. He said after liberation Ugandans made some mistakes and delayed the country's return to normalcy through promoting sectarian interests.

"But since 1981, we have leadership. Every area has now got representation. I can speak on their behalf--we can provide leadership for this country."

Alluding to the achievements of the UPC government so far, the President amid deafening cheers said: "I was here before elections. I have witnessed the change between the crowds then and today.

I witnessed ruggedness then. Today I do not see that ruggedness. I can see in your faces the smiles of hope."

President Obote pledged that the government would double its efforts in 1982 and assured the nation that with the abundant resources Uganda would once again become prosperous.

He promised the government would give special care to the peasants to ensure that they raise production through proper marketing and storage of their produce. Cooperatives, he promised would also be given facilities to train manpower in management and assured local and foreign investors that they would be given opportunity to participate in the economic progress of the country.

"My government will follow moderate policies at home and abroad. We do not want to make any experiments in our foreign policy," the President emphasised.

Turning to the opposition Members of Parliament who had just joined the UPC, the President told them: "You are all men of brain power. UPC welcomes all of you. This is additional brainpower for the government. But this means additional responsibility. As your leader, I hope and trust that I shall be able to shoulder that responsibility."

Dr Obote explained that the decision of the MPs to join the UPC amounted to a by-election with the UPC winning six seats. As the UPC chief priest, he told Ugandans:

"We must understand that an MP is not a delegate but a representative. A delegate merely takes a message. But a representative is a decision maker. You send him to decide. These MPs have been in Parliament for the last one year and they have decided that the best way for them to serve you is to join the ruling party."

He appealed to those represented to give the MPs their confidence. Noting that a big challenge had been thrust upon him, the President said: "The best is for me to go to my brother Paul Semogerere."

Making a reference to Mr Semogerere's constituency, President Obote promised: "I am ready to go to Mpigi for a rally like this one. I am prepared to receive him with open hands."

The President wondered what was there for the opposition to oppose. Pegging the Democratic Party on its leader Dr Obote asked: "What is he opposing? Reconciliation? Peace? Prosperity? Is it a good thing for an MP to say that he is opposing peace, prosperity and tranquillity?"

Dr Obote said he did not believe that "my brother Semogerere" wants to oppose the policies of peace and prosperity. Neither could he believe that Mr Semogerere did not want unity. "If he wants all those why don't we have a rally like this in Mpigi?" he asked.

Dr Obote called on all Ugandans to work together to reconstruct the country. He said there was no room for tribalism in Uganda as none of "us asked God to be born where we were born." He reiterated that the UPC did not believe in dividing the people of Uganda.

The President told the jubilant crowd which thronged the Square to witness the occasion, that all Ugandans should renew their efforts until the Pearl of Africa shall rise and shine again.

CSO: 4700/572

NEW PRC AID ICE PLANT TO BOOST FISH PRODUCTION

Inauguration Ceremony, Speeches

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 18 Dec 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by A. Nakendo and T. Okello]

[Text] Fish production is to be boosted as a major source of cheap animal protein, the Vice-President and Minister of Defence, Mr Paulo Muwanga has said.

The Vice-President was commissioning Uganda's first Ice Plant in Kampala's industrial area yesterday. The plant was built jointly by the People's Republic of China and Uganda.

"This is the only way we can wage a decisive battle against disease, poverty and ignorance," Mr Muwanga said.

"The UPC government lays emphasis on the welfare of the people of Uganda. In pursuance of this, we have encouraged increased food production.

"We know that if we fight malnutrition, we shall be promoting a nation of healthy people with a healthy mind."

"Therefore fish being a cheap source of high quality animal protein, the department of fisheries has received special consideration and emphasis by the UPC government as was stipulated in the party manifesto."

The government would endeavour to increase fish production by improving the present culturing, fishing and processing methods.

The programme will also ensure full exploitation of fish stocks and efforts made to repair and improve the present fish landing facilities.

But the Vice President cautioned: "To achieve these objectives we shall have to work vigorously to assist fishermen, boat builders and fishmongers."

Mr Muwanga was optimistic that Uganda would produce enough fish to feed the increasing population and thanked the Chinese government for its kind gesture towards Uganda.

He said the bonds of friendship between the two peoples had a long history dating as far back as those days when Uganda was under the colonial yoke.

"It is the intention of the present UPC government to strengthen these bonds of cooperation and friendship."

He said the agreement signed by the two governments in 1970 had ushered in a new era of cooperation and collaboration in the various fields.

He recalled that this initiative was reached by President A. Milton Obote who, he said, had called upon the Chinese people to cooperate with Ugandans in all fields that would lead all the oppressed peoples to freedom and prosperity.

The Chinese Ambassador to Uganda, Mr Zhang Bo Chuan, said the plant was one of the fruits of the friendship between the two republics.

"We support each other politically and economically. Our government will under-take a third project in Uganda at Doho Rice-Scheme."

He wished Uganda every success under the leadership of President Obote and hoped the existing relations between the two countries would be strengthened.

Welcoming the Vice President, the Minister of Animal Industry and Fisheries, Dr J. J. Otim, said the immediate programme of the ministry would be to improve Uganda's capacity to step up fish stock through provisions of the necessary inputs.

"In doing so we shall lay emphasis on rational exploitation of our fisheries resources under our jurisdiction to attain maximum yield."

He said out of the 39,460 square km of river, dams, and lake waters, about 176,000 tonnes of fish could be produced annually.

The minister said efforts would be geared to exploiting the un-exploited and under-exploited fish stocks such as those which existed in deep water of Lake Victoria.

"We shall improve the fishing crafts and fishing methods to increase fish production, develop aquaculture and meet our fish requirements."

Institutions connected with fisheries development would be improved to meet the requirements of the fishing industry as whole, Dr Otim said.

The Fisheries Training Institute at Entebbe would be involved in the development of fishing vessels, fishing gear, processing, and utilisation.

Dr Otim said more inputs including trucks would be imported and more ice plants built in all strategic areas in the country.

He said financial institutions will also be encouraged to extend credits facilities at reasonable terms to the fishing industries.

PRC Praised

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 19 Dec 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Fish Production Will Be Boosted"]

[Text] The Vice President also the Minister of Defence, Mr Paulo Muwanga on Thursday commissioned the Kampala Ice Plant situated in the industrial area. The ice plant which will avail fresh fish and produce smoked fish and ice cream, is Chinese built jointly with the Uganda Government.

Fish, as we know, is a cheap source of high quality of animal protein and a positive quality protein and calcium to build energetic bodies.

It has been the government's policy to improve the people's welfare. The commissioning of the ice plant on Thursday by the Vice President is another step forward taken by the government to promote a nation of healthy people with healthy minds.

Although fishing tends to be overlooked by some people without reason as an occupation for those used to dirty environment along shores or rivers, fishing has proved to be of economic significance. Those who are engaged in this noble occupation have reaped colossal income. Fishing in Uganda is now going to be vital especially with the commissioning of the plant. It will provide a competitive base to other industries, and not far away from us, the Uganda Meat Packers. It is so because if meat prices shoot up, most consumers will change to eating fish.

But fishermen alone without an assistance from the government will not boost fish production. Government has, through its clear-cut policy to step up fish production, to aid those engaged in this occupation by providing them with loans or charging reasonable fishing licences. That is why the importance of the department of fisheries should not be underestimated. And moreover, the UPC government has put much consideration and emphasis on the department of fisheries as stipulated in the ruling party's manifesto. Certainly fish production will in future be stepped up. More exploitation of fish stocks will be undertaken and efforts geared towards repairing and improving fish landing facilities will also be undertaken.

For its part, the Ministry of Animal Industry and Fisheries has promised to increase fish production through provision of the necessary inputs so as to boost the present fish tonnage from the current figure of 176,000 tonnes produce annually. Stepping up the figure is possible by not leaving yet unexploited deep waters of Lake Victoria. A case in point is, the fishing industry cannot go it alone without assistance from the financial institutions which are expected to extend their credit facilities to enable the industry to flourish.

A friend who extends a hand of help cannot be forgotten and is not only a friend in need but indeed. The government and the people of the Peoples' Republic of China deserve our warm thanks for this tangible assistance they have given us. The People's Republic of China had earlier extended an assistance to us by building the Kibimba Rice Scheme which is now fully operational. The second assistance has been the Kampala Ice Plant and China has promised to assist in

another second rice scheme to be built at Doho. All these projects indicate a sound gesture which a country which is also a member of the Third World can afford for its fellow member.

The bond of friendship which has existed between the Peoples' Republic of China and Uganda cannot be doubted, and in the same gesture the Chinese Ambassador to Uganda, Mr Zhang Bo Chun has promised more political and economic cooperation between his country and Uganda.

CSO: 4700/572

ZIMBABWE

JOHANNESBURG: NKOMO DENIES MUGABE PARTY MERGER TALK

CA191116 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The leader of the Patriotic Front Party in Zimbabwe, Mr Nkomo, has strongly denied the statement by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, that talks are to be held soon regarding the establishment of a one-party state in Zimbabwe.

Mr Nkomo, who is Mr Mugabe's coalition partner, told newsmen in Salisbury that he has been dumbfounded by Mr Mugabe's statement. He said when such statements are issued by the prime minister he wondered whether the Patriotic Front was still regarded as a partner of the government. Mr Nkomo said he did not want to have the feeling that he was cooperating with people who did not want to cooperate with him. He would not be the one to break up the coalition---that was (?to do with) the prime minister--but he doubted whether the Patriotic Front was still welcome. It was an unfortunate position in which he and his party have been placed.

Mr Nkomo said he was not joining Mr Mugabe's ruling ZANU-PF party.

He condemned Mr Mugabe's statement that his party was supreme in Zimbabwe, above the government and parliament. He said this was a violation of the constitution which made parliament the supreme state body.

Yesterday, Mr Mugabe also warned the leaders of the other ministry, Bishop Muzorewa and Mr Ian Smith, that their parties would be crushed if they opposed the move toward a one-party state.

CSO: 4700/555

ZIMBABWE

PARLIAMENT TO RESUME 19 JANUARY

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[Text] Salisbury, 14 Jan (AFP)--The Parliament in Zimbabwe will resume sitting next Tuesday, after a 3-month recess, and will debate in particular three bills on the state's control over the marketing of the country's mineral resources, women's rights and the restructuring of the legislative body.

The bill on the control over the marketing of mineral resources, particularly chrome, nickel and asbestos, is the most controversial as far as Zimbabwean businessmen are concerned.

Presently, Zimbabwean mining companies undertake the sale of their minerals themselves, but government officials accuse them of selling them at low prices for South Africa and Britain.

To correct this situation, the Zimbabwe government has proposed a bill aimed at creating a marketing office which will sell minerals to the highest bidder. The management of mining companies in Zimbabwe say this bill amounts to the government's total control on the mineral marketing system--very sophisticated according to them--which, they add, could be very disastrous.

Concerning women's rights, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, minister of women's affairs, is to present a bill on the legal status of black women in Zimbabwe. Hitherto, the legal status of women has been considered, both by law and tradition, as depending on the authority of their fathers or husbands.

In her bill, Mrs Ropa Nhongo will tackle the problem of women's right to property, customs and laws governing marriage, and the keeping of children, for which tribal tradition invariably favors the father.

Finally, the speaker of parliament, Didymus Mutasa, stated in an interview with AFP that two major sectors will be affected by these reforms: The symbolism and ceremonies pertaining to parliamentary sessions which are still typically British, and the very structure of the legislative corps, in order to encourage contacts between members of parliament and the electorates in their constituencies.

Thus, permanent commissions would be created so that parliamentarians could participate fully and become experts in specific fields. Mr Mutasa also indicated that parliamentarians would be encouraged to hold meetings in the provinces in order to obtain the reactions of Zimbabweans to the works of parliament.

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